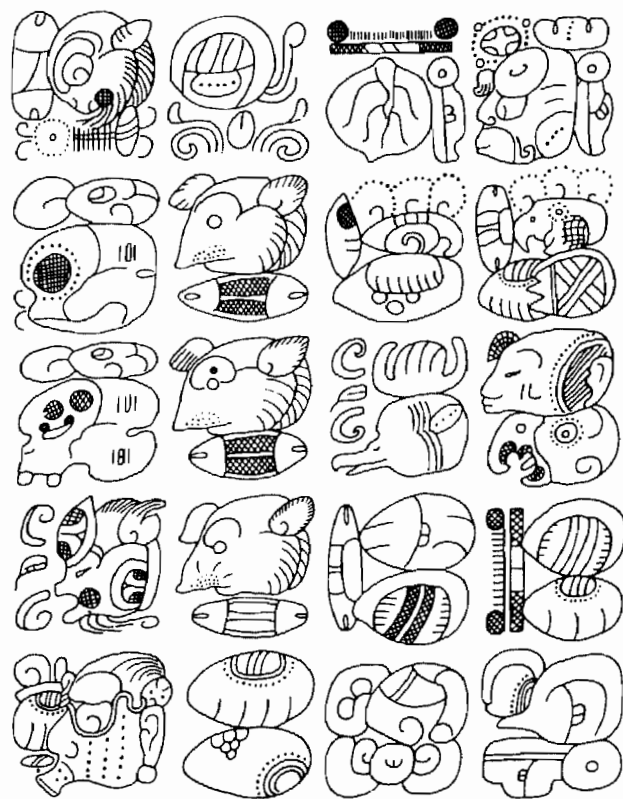


CORPUS OF **MAYA**
HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTIONS



VOLUME 4 PART 3 UXMAL
XCALUMKIN

CORPUS
OF
MAYA
HIEROGLYPHIC
INSCRIPTIONS

Volume 4 Part 3

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Uxmal, Capstone 1

UXM:Cst.1

4:139

LOCATION The central capstone in the northwest chamber of the east range of the Monjas Group. It was drawn first by Morley, who recorded the text in a pencil drawing (Notebook VI, no. 6, p. 26. Peabody Museum Archives) that was later published (1920, p. 511). A drawing of the whole design was published by Blom (1934, pl. III, fig. 3).

CONDITION When discovered, the inscription was quite well preserved, whereas little remained of the "dancing" figure beyond its lower legs and elements of dress and ornament.

MATERIAL Painted on stucco applied to a limestone slab.

DIMENSIONS Unknown.

PHOTOGRAPHS Kowalski.

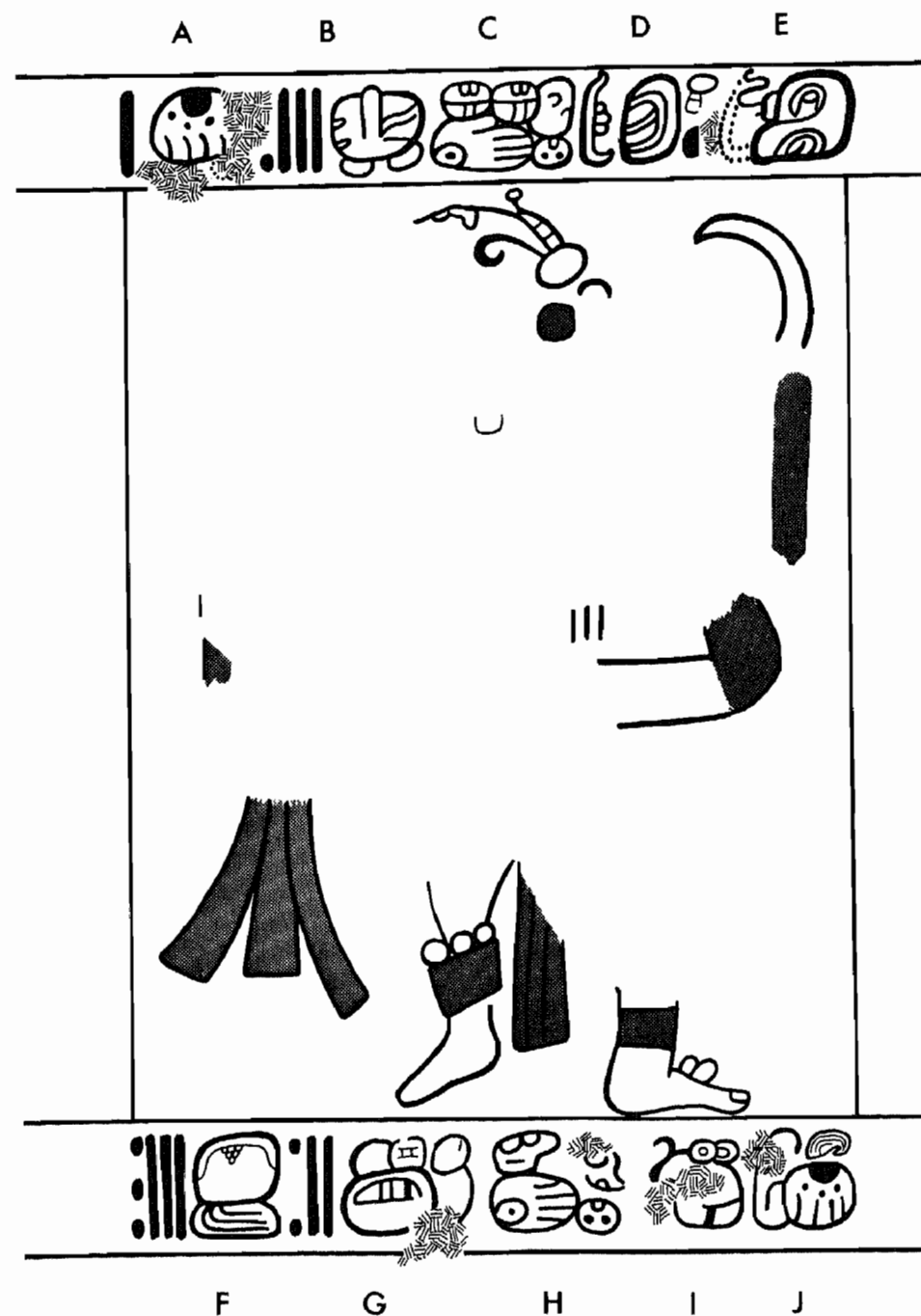
DRAWING Redrawn by Graham from J. E. S. Thompson's version of Blom's original drawing. Lower line of text has been modified to incorporate the small changes suggested by Kowalski (1990, p. 28).



Upper register (not to standard scale)



Lower register (not to standard scale)



Uxmál, Capstone 2

UXM:Cst.2

4:141

LOCATION This painted capstone was found by Blom in the inner room of the structure that he called Building Y (Structure 11M-18), located immediately to the east of the stairway up to the north range of the Monjas Group. A drawing was published by Blom (1934, pl. III, fig. 4).

CONDITION When discovered, about two-thirds of the inscription was well preserved, and about the same proportion of the dancing or prancing figure remained. Its present state can be estimated from Kowalski's photograph, reproduced here.

MATERIAL Presumably a painting on stucco applied to a limestone slab.

DIMENSIONS Unknown.

PHOTOGRAPH Kowalski.

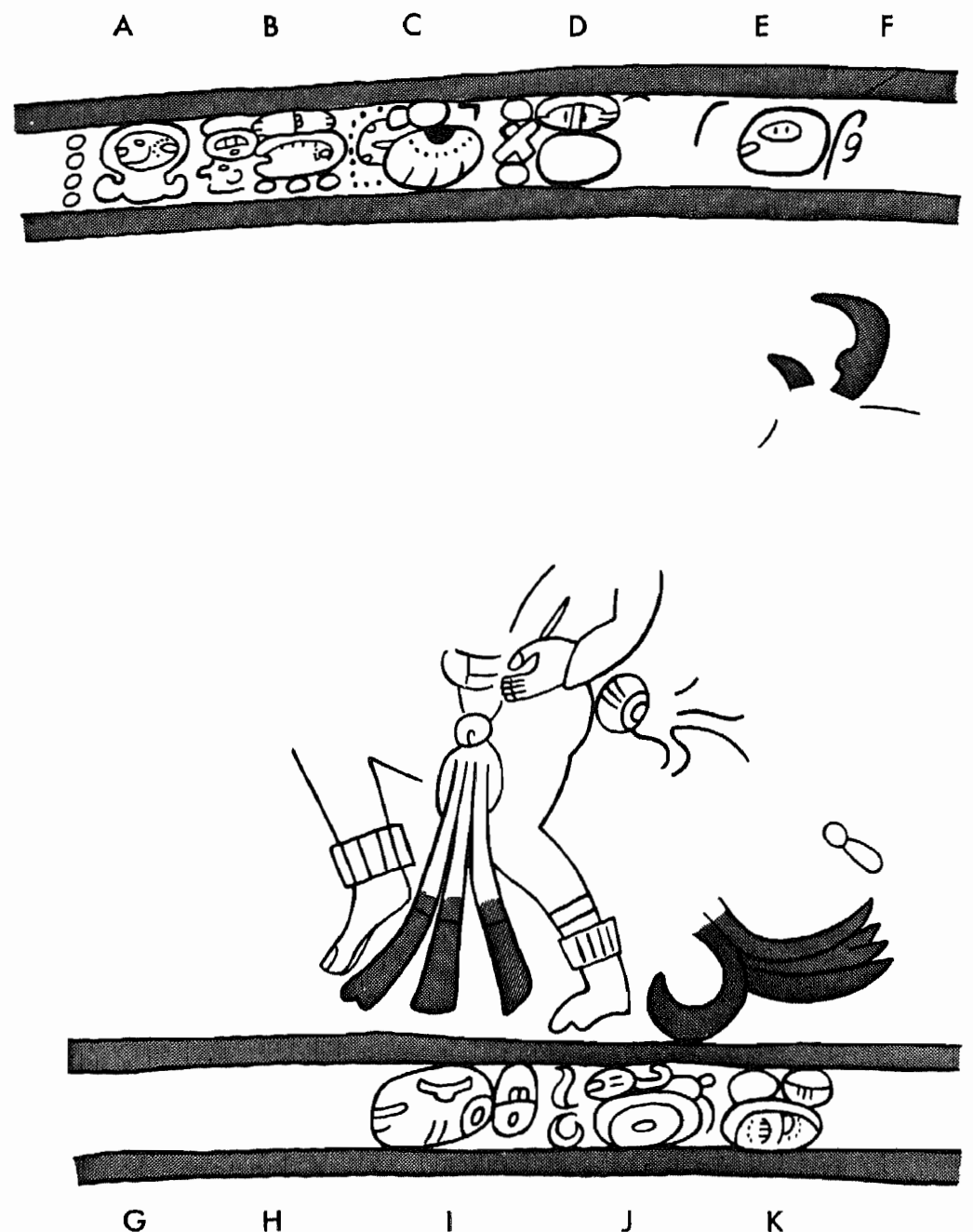
DRAWING One, redrawn from Blom (1934); the other redrawn from his preliminary sketch (MARI Archives, Tulane University).



From Blom's preliminary sketch



(Not to standard scale)



Uxmal, Capstone 5

UXM:Cst.5

4:143

LOCATION Blom was the first to notice the painting on this capstone in Structure 11M-21, the south range of the Nunnery Quadrangle. It is the center capstone of the north-facing chamber nearest the entrance passageway on its east side.

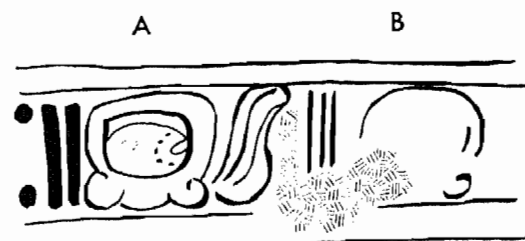
CONDITION Evidently damaged in part when discovered, but otherwise well preserved. Present condition unknown.

MATERIAL Painted stucco on limestone.

DIMENSIONS Unknown.

PHOTOGRAPH None.

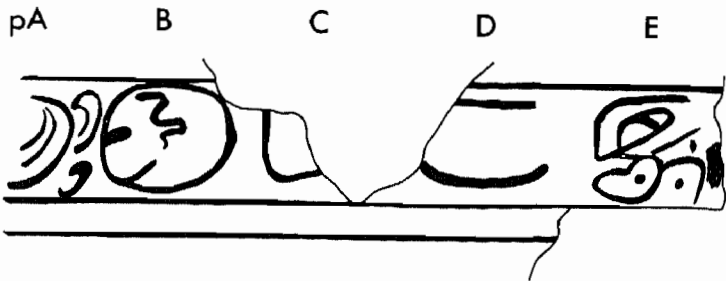
DRAWING Redrawn from Blom's sketch (MARI Archives, Tulane University).



UXM:Cst.6
4:144

Uxmal, Capstone 6

LOCATION	Blom was the first to record the painting on this capstone, which is placed at the center of the most easterly north-facing chamber in Structure 11M-21, the south range of the Nunnery Quadrangle.	CONDITION	Fragmentary when found; present condition unknown.	PHOTOGRAPH	None.
		MATERIAL	Painted stucco on limestone.	DRAWING	Redrawn from Blom's sketch (MARI Archives, Tulane University).
		DIMENSIONS	Unknown.		



Uxmal, Mural Painting 1

UXM:Mrl.1

4:145

LOCATION Painted on the inner surface of the west wall of the middle chamber of the north building of the Casa de los Pájaros. Seler describes it as “a single (or double?) row of hieroglyphs, painted below the soffit with red color on a white background” (1917, p. 79).

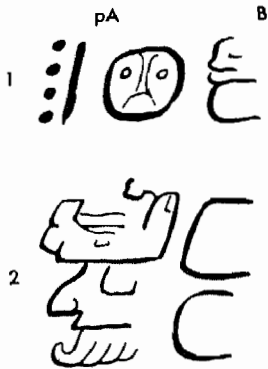
CONDITION Evidently only a fragment of a longer inscription, which has now disappeared altogether, save for vestiges of a red border.

MATERIAL Paint on stuccoed wall.

DIMENSIONS Unknown.

PHOTOGRAPH None.

DRAWING Redrawn from Seler (1917, fig. 75b).



Uxmal, Miscellaneous 76

UXM:Msc.76

4:147

LOCATION Found by Ruz (1954, pp. 62, 63; fig. 6; pl. XXIV) while excavating the platform in front of the Palace of the Governor from which Stephens had extracted the two-headed jaguar. Scattered throughout the fill were a large number of fragmented offerings, including the remains of six other onyx vases. Now in the Mérida Museum, Palacio Cantón.

CONDITION The pedestal base is intact, but only about half of the rest of the vessel survives, and its thin walls are broken into many rectangular pieces. About seven-eighths of the carved panel survives, but since Ruz photographed it a

vives, but since Ruz photographed it a small fragment bearing a sixth glyph in the horizontal row has been lost. Erosion is scarcely perceptible.

MATERIAL Mexican onyx, or *tecalli*.

SHAPE Inverted conical frustum on low pedestal.

DIMENSIONS

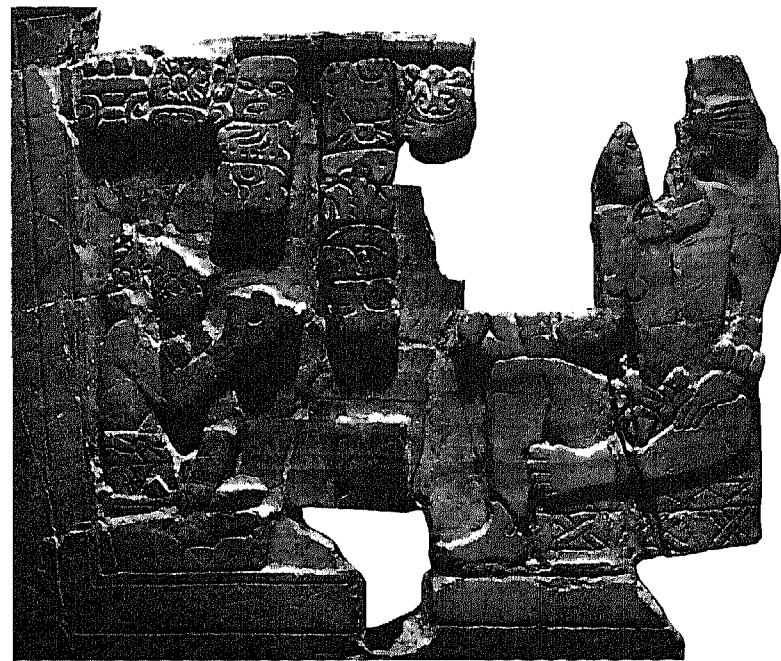
Ht	0.255 m
Max dia	0.24 m approx.
HSc	0.07 m
WSc	0.097 m approx.
Rel	0.15 cm

CARVED AREAS Rectangular panel occupying about one-sixth of the bowl's circumference.

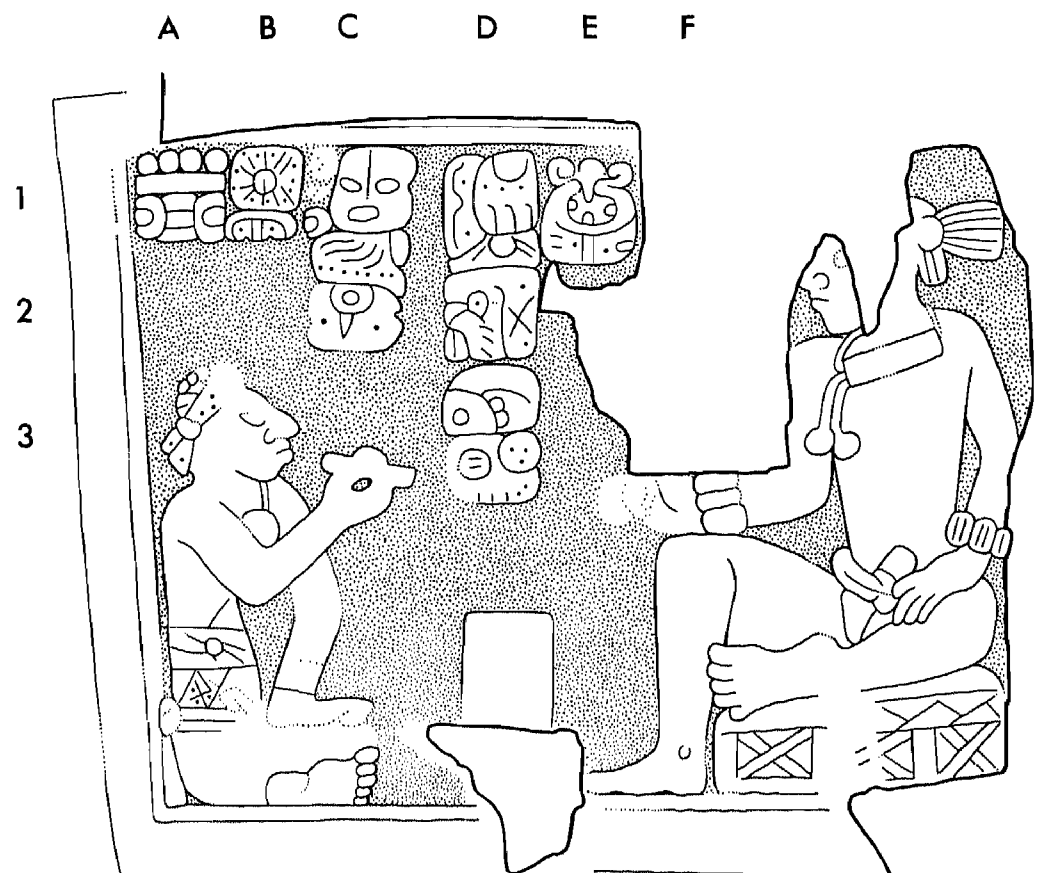
PHOTOGRAPHS Graham.

DRAWING Graham, based on his first-hand drawing.

REMARKS Karl Mayer (1989) has published a short article on this vase, with drawing by Nikolai Grube, in which it is referred to as Uxmal, Miscellaneous Text 1.



Carved area, actual size



Xcalumkin

4:149

OTHER NAMES FOR THE SITE Holactun, Yokactun.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

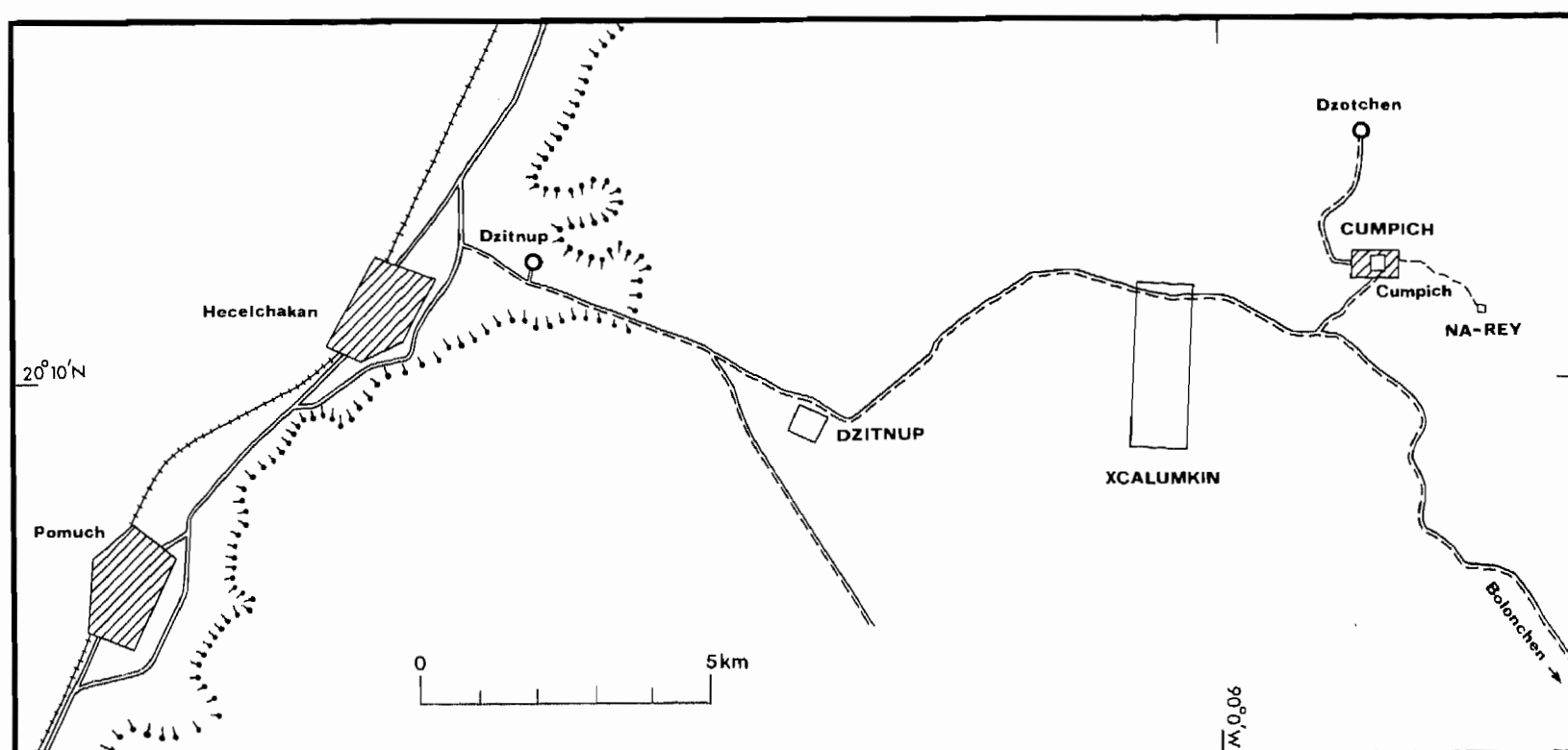
The ruins of Xcalumkin lie about 13 km east of the town of Hecelchakan, Campeche, in the large savanna of Xcalumkin, which was the source of the name given to the ruins. This savanna, dotted with low hills and bordered by an irregular chain of higher limestone hills covered with scrubby woods, extends about 10 km north-south and averages more than 1 km wide. The soil in it is a fertile *kancab*, but historically its agricultural potential has been limited by a vigorous and invasive tall grass; recently, however, mechanical cultivation and irrigation have begun to change the situation. A road leading from Hecelchakan to Bolonchen crosses the savanna about 2.5 km from its southern end, and it is in this southern extremity, cut off by the road, that the ruins lie, occupying an area of about one kilometer by two. The boundaries of the site, however, may be considerably larger, embracing isolated structures lying outside the area covered by the site plans presented here (Pollock 1980, p. 419).

Access to the ruins by motor vehicle is now easy, thanks to the grading and ballasting of this road. Branching from it, an unsurfaced road that leads to an irrigation well runs past the main group of ruins and close to other structures, such as the "Iglesia."

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SITE

The ruins were discovered by Teobert Maler in March 1887. He later published a short narrative description of them, illustrated by two photographs (Maler 1902, pp. 202-204). About ten other photographs of his have survived, the most important being those of the Initial Series Building, from which Maler and his men had spent several days clearing rubble.

In 1903, E. H. Thompson visited the site to mould inscriptions for the Peabody Museum. (How many of the resulting plaster casts are still in existence is uncertain since the casts are not all accessible; photographs, however, exist of three casts). The next archaeologists known to have been to the site were Sylvanus G. Morley in 1918 and Thomas Gann in 1924. Morley published his reading of the date in the Initial Series Building (Morley 1918), but otherwise neither of them recorded data of significance. The name "Holactun," which Morley used for the site, was considered by Harry Pollock (1980, p. 418) to be perhaps valid for the Main Group (see Notes on the Ruins, below); but probably it would be better discarded altogether.



In April and May 1935, Pollock and H. B. Roberts of the Carnegie Institution of Washington spent three weeks at Xcalumkin, the former to gather data for the Architectural Survey project, the latter to undertake a ceramics survey. Although meeting with disappointment in his intended work, Roberts was far luckier in carrying out a task delegated to him by Pollock, namely clearing rubble from the Hieroglyphic Group, for in that precinct rich epigraphic discoveries awaited him. Eleven of the sculptures found by Pollock and Roberts were reproduced by Tatiana Proskouriakoff (1950, pls. 94, 95), but it was not until 45 years after their fieldwork was done that Pollock presented a full account of their discoveries (1980, pp. 418–456).

At some time prior to 1942, Raúl Pavón Abreu removed from Xcalumkin a number of pieces of sculpture for exhibition in the Museo Arqueológico in Campeche, including Jambs 1, 6, and 7; Columns 2 and 5; and Panels 5 to 8 (Pavón 1942, catalogue numbers 9 and 57–61). It was fortunate that he did so, for the site was plundered in the 1960s, but in retrospect one can only regret that, since he lacked the means to consolidate it, he did not dismantle the remaining section of vaulted roof and remove Column 1 as well as Column 2, for collapse was clearly imminent; in fact it occurred within three years, as Alberto Ruz reported (1945, p. 48).

In 1968 Ray Matheny and his students spent three weeks reconnoitering the site and making test excavations on behalf of the New World Archaeological Foundation, while Eduardo Martínez E. of the same foundation mapped the Main Group. A report on the ceramic collections obtained there (Forsythe 1982) contains a version of Martínez' map.

Eric von Euw's work for the *Corpus* was carried out in 1976 and 1978, in the course of which he removed some of the remaining sculpture to the Museo Arqueológico, Campeche. Ian Graham's visits were made in 1986 and 1988.

NOTES ON THE RUINS

The heart of the site, or Main Group, is made up of about 30 buildings erected on level ground, most of them on raised platforms; they are clustered in a close but irregular grouping round the Initial Series Court and its conjoined structures. While the Initial Series Group as a whole appears to be the result of a haphazard sequence of building operations, it has a generally northward aspect, facing onto a large court. The orientation of buildings in the group is varied with a tendency to run a little east of north.

In several structures, partially preserved vaulted roofs remain, but for a site in the Puuc area, Xcalumkin has remarkably little geometric decoration, and mask panels are unknown. Unfortunately one of the most interesting architectural features recorded by Pollock (1980, pp. 428–432), the triple doorway of the Northwest Building, notable for its piers or double jambs decorated with quarter-columns, has collapsed since his visit.

Two cenotes lie at the edge of the Main Group. The larger of them consists of an opening about 7 m in diameter, which reveals a flat rock surface about 1.5 m below; this in turn is perforated by a smaller hole which discloses a large natural chamber 10 m deep. It was reported to Pollock (1980, p. 419) that this cenote contains water during the rainy season, and indeed it must receive a large quantity of surface drainage through the orifice.

Most of the surrounding low hills are surmounted by one or more courts, many of them containing chultuns. A particularly fine chultun is found in the court built on a small hill that the road skirts at a point where an elevation of 39.0 m is marked on the 1:8,000 plan. For the sake of orientation, it may be worth identifying another small hilltop court lying about 150 m south-southeast of that hill as the location of test pit T17 shown on a plan (Brainerd 1958, Map 18) of trenches and pits sunk by Roberts.

Inscribed monuments are found exclusively in two locales: in the Initial Series Building and in two buildings in the Hieroglyphic Group. The South

Building in the latter group has an abundance of hieroglyphic texts; indeed, it may have no rival in the Yucatan Peninsula for richness of inscriptional embellishment.

Morley (1946, p. 420) mentions a painted capstone at Xcalumkin, or coming from there, but we have failed to locate it.

NOTES ON THE PLAN OF THE RUINS

Both plans presented here are of composite origin. The 1:8,000 map showing the environs of the site and the road that passes through its central zone is based on Graham's mapping with transit and stadia rod; to this have been added contours enlarged from the 1:50,000 sheet (F15D89) of the Mexican Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geográfica e Informática. Contours have been added to show three low hills not visible on that map: one is the first hillock skirted by the road just south of the turnoff from the Hecelchakan to Cumpich road; the others are the second and third hillocks seen to the east of the road by a traveler heading south along it from the central zone (the second is the site of test pit 17, as mentioned above). Note that the term *central zone* has been coined for the nonce; it merely defines the area chosen for presentation at the scale of 1:2,000 and distinguishes that area within the plan at the scale of 1:8,000.

The 1:2,000 plan of the central zone is based principally on mapping done in 1968 for the New World Archaeological Foundation by the late Eduardo Martínez E. As was his usual practice, Martínez produced a 1:1,000 contour map with intervals of 1 m. At some later stage, for publication purposes, the structures, all of which had originally been delineated only by contour lines, were redrawn in the conventional rectified, geometrical manner. It should be noted that in this version (Forsythe 1982, fig. 2) the actual scale is only 65 percent of the scale indicated.

In the course of brief visits to the site in 1986 and 1988, both of them in the month of February, Graham did some surveying with transit and stadia rod, but unfortunately the heavy mantle of tall grass and shrubs which invariably covers the ruins at that season made detailed mapping out of the question. Some 20 "shots" on structures confirm the general reliability of Martínez' map, though in the drafting stage Graham found that it was necessary to make some adjustments to bring it into conformity with his own. The process of rectifying the contour map is undoubtedly responsible for some serious misinterpretations: for example, the large structure shown about 30 m southwest of the larger cenote is in reality a natural hillock supporting a ruined building (in which a heavy stone lintel remains in place); just to the north of it is a similar structure.

Into the plan of the central zone there have also been incorporated Harry Pollock's more detailed plans of the Initial Series Group, the North Hill Group, and the Hieroglyphic Group (Pollock 1980, figs. 703, 730, 735). The spot elevations given are based on an assumed datum of 35.0 m above sea level for a point near the road junction shown at the top of the 1:8,000 map, an estimate from the trends discernible on the 1:50,000 map. Since the Hecelchakan-Cumpich road does not appear on the published 1:50,000 map, the delineation of it on the accompanying 1:125,000 access map had to be based on Graham's rough survey by compass and odometer.

NOTE ON NOMENCLATURE OF SCULPTURES

In the present work, each inscribed monument has been placed in one of the common categories of sculptured stones and assigned a number within it. Given below is a concordance of these new designations with the excessively cumbersome, if more descriptive, ones formerly in use. One category of inscribed stone that was absent from the original list (p.1:25) and is now introduced is the capital (abbreviated Cap.); within it will be included architectural elements that might more properly be termed *corbels*, but the similarity of the Spanish term *capitel* is an argument in its favor.

Initial Series Building

Lintel—Lintel 1

West jamb—Jamb 1

Corbel, west jamb—Capital 1

East jamb—Jamb 2

Corbel, east jamb—Capital 3

West column—Column 1

Capital of west column—Capital 2

East column—Column 2

Tablet above Initial Series panel—Panel 1

Initial Series panel—Panel 2

Hieroglyphic Group, Northwest Building

Sculptured stone in east wall, south wing—Fragment 1

Hieroglyphic Group, Middle Building

North doorway, west jamb—Jamb 3

South doorway, west jamb—Jamb 4

South doorway, corbel of west jamb—Capital 4

South doorway, east jamb—Jamb 5

South doorway, corbel of east jamb—Capital 5

South doorway, west column—Column 3

South doorway, east column—Column 4

East inner doorway, inscription—Miscellaneous 5

Hieroglyphic Group, South Building

North facade, medial moulding—Cornice 1

North doorway, lintel—Lintel 2

North doorway, east panel—Panel 3

North doorway, west panel—Panel 4

North doorway, east column—Column 5

North doorway, west column—Column 6

North side, inner doorway, east human panel—Panel 5

North side, inner doorway, east glyphic panel—Panel 6

North side, inner doorway, west human panel—Panel 7

North side, inner doorway, west glyphic panel—Panel 8

North side, inner doorway, lintel—Lintel 3

North side, inner doorway, east jamb—Jamb 6

North side, inner doorway, west jamb—Jamb 7

South side, lintel—Lintel 4

South side, west jamb—Jamb 8

South side, east jamb—Jamb 9

Jamb fragment, undocumented—Fragment 2

REGISTER OF INSCRIPTIONS AT
XCALUMKIN

Lintels 1-4

Jambs 1-9

Columns 1-6

Panels 1-8

Capitals 1-5

Cornice 1

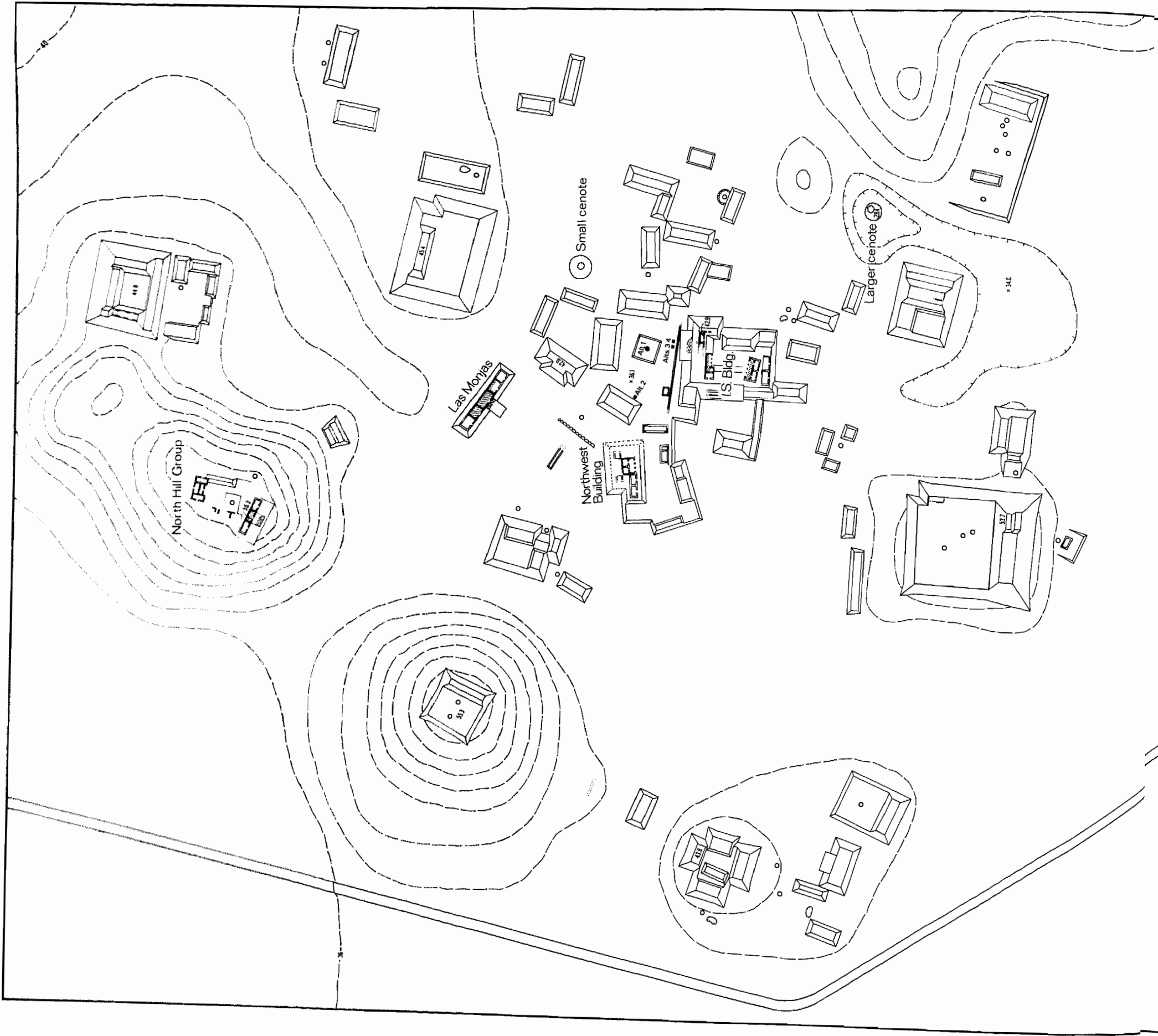
Miscellaneous 5

Fragments 1, 2

NOTES

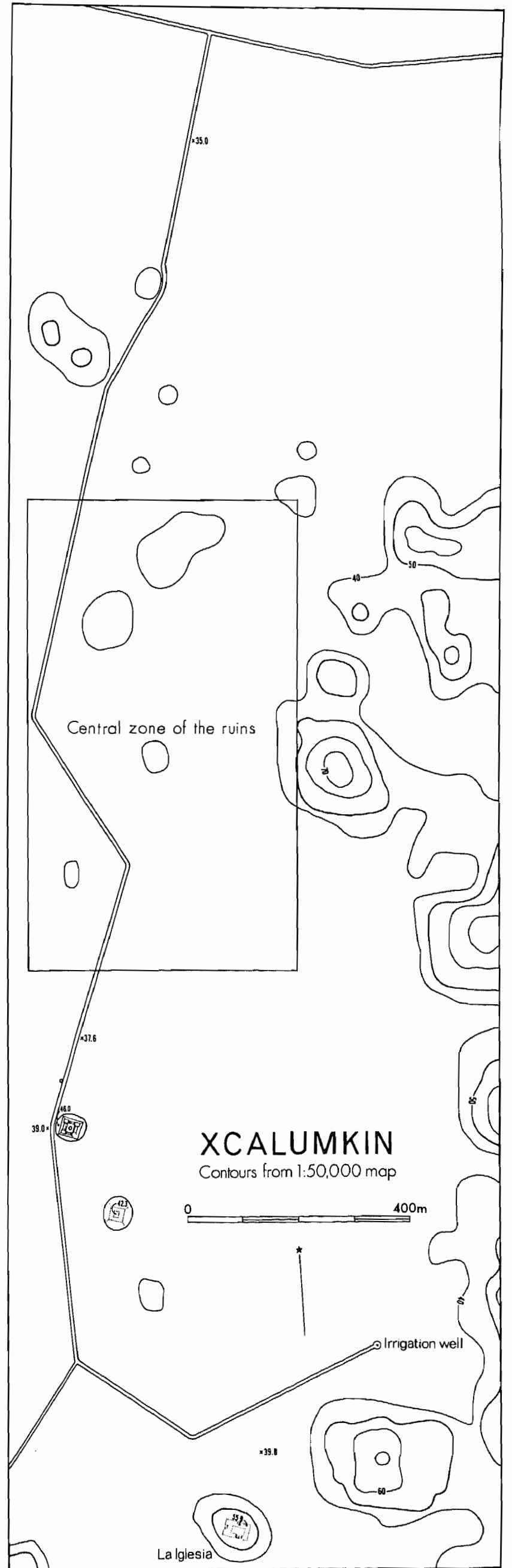
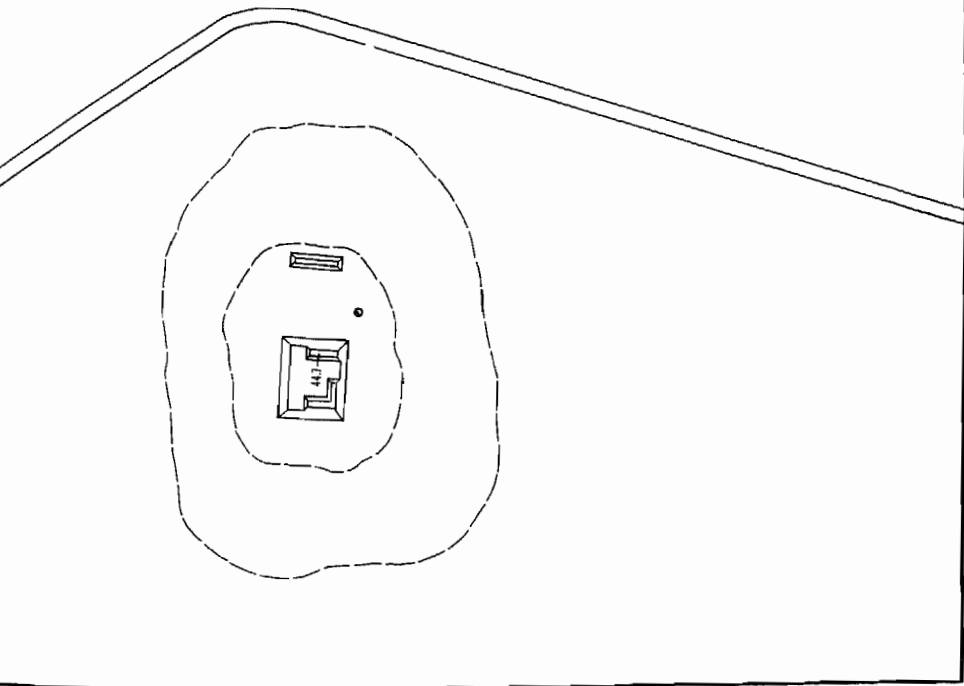
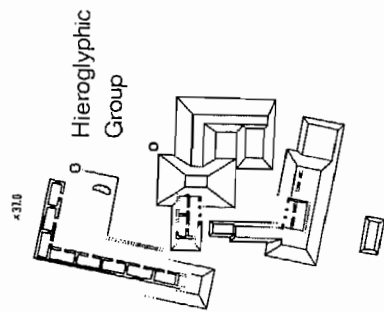
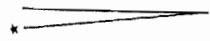
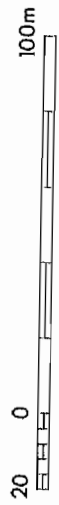
1. Miscellaneous 1-4 are pieces of sculpture in the round designated by Pollock as M1 to M4 (1980, p. 454)
2. The capital of Column 2 has never come to light. As to the painted capstone mentioned by Morley (1946, p. 420), no evidence has been found of its existence.

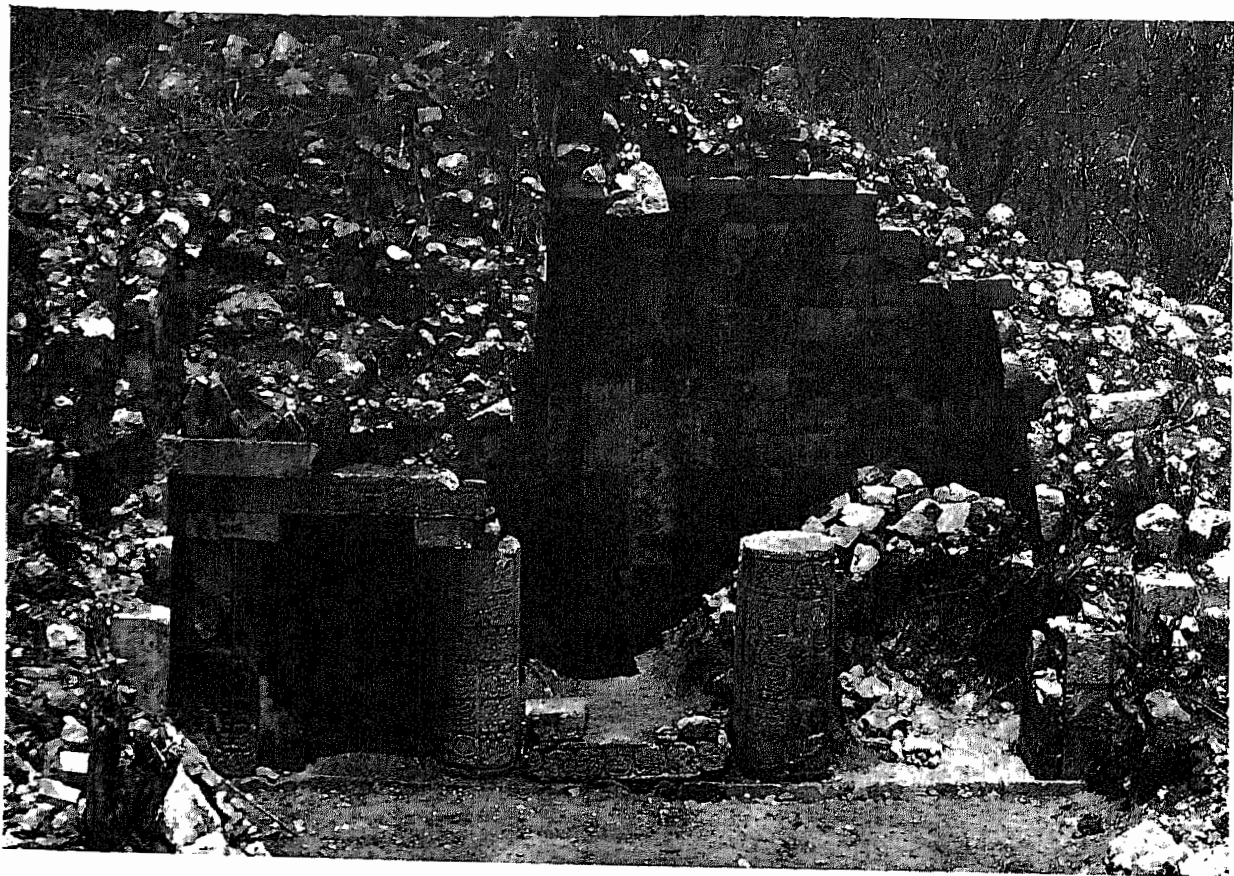
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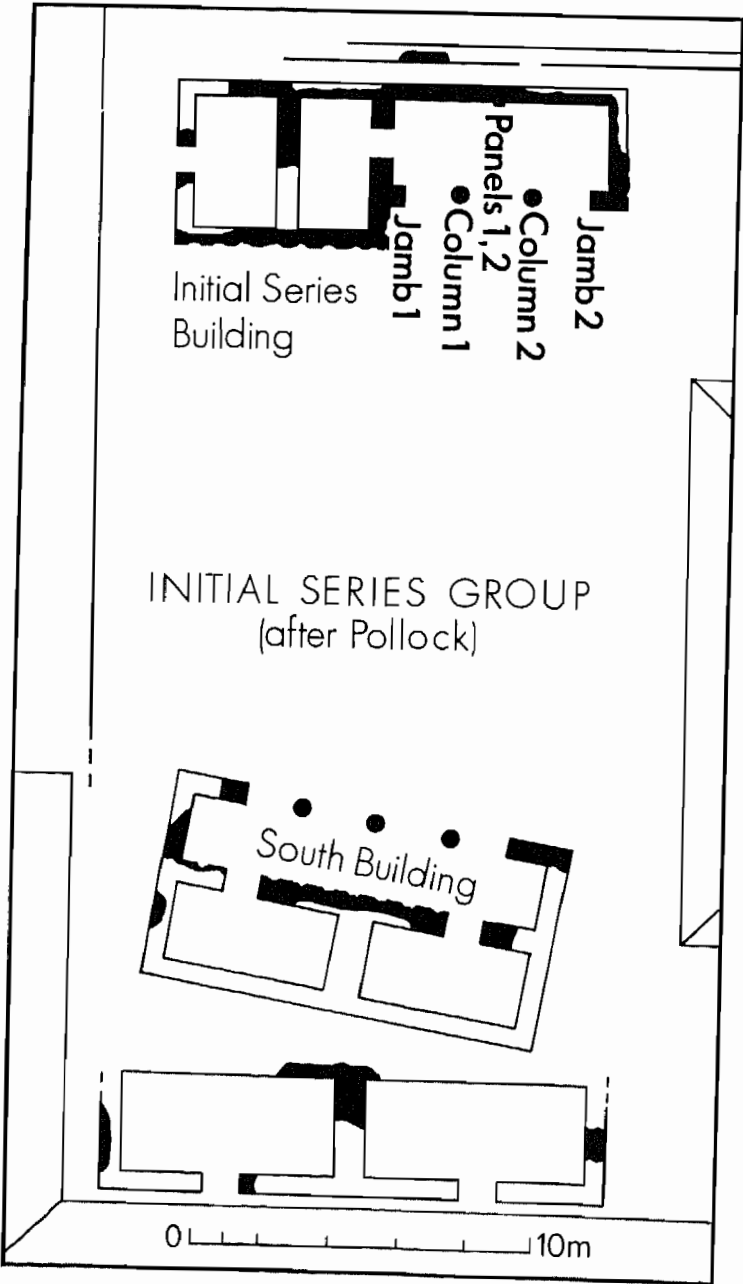
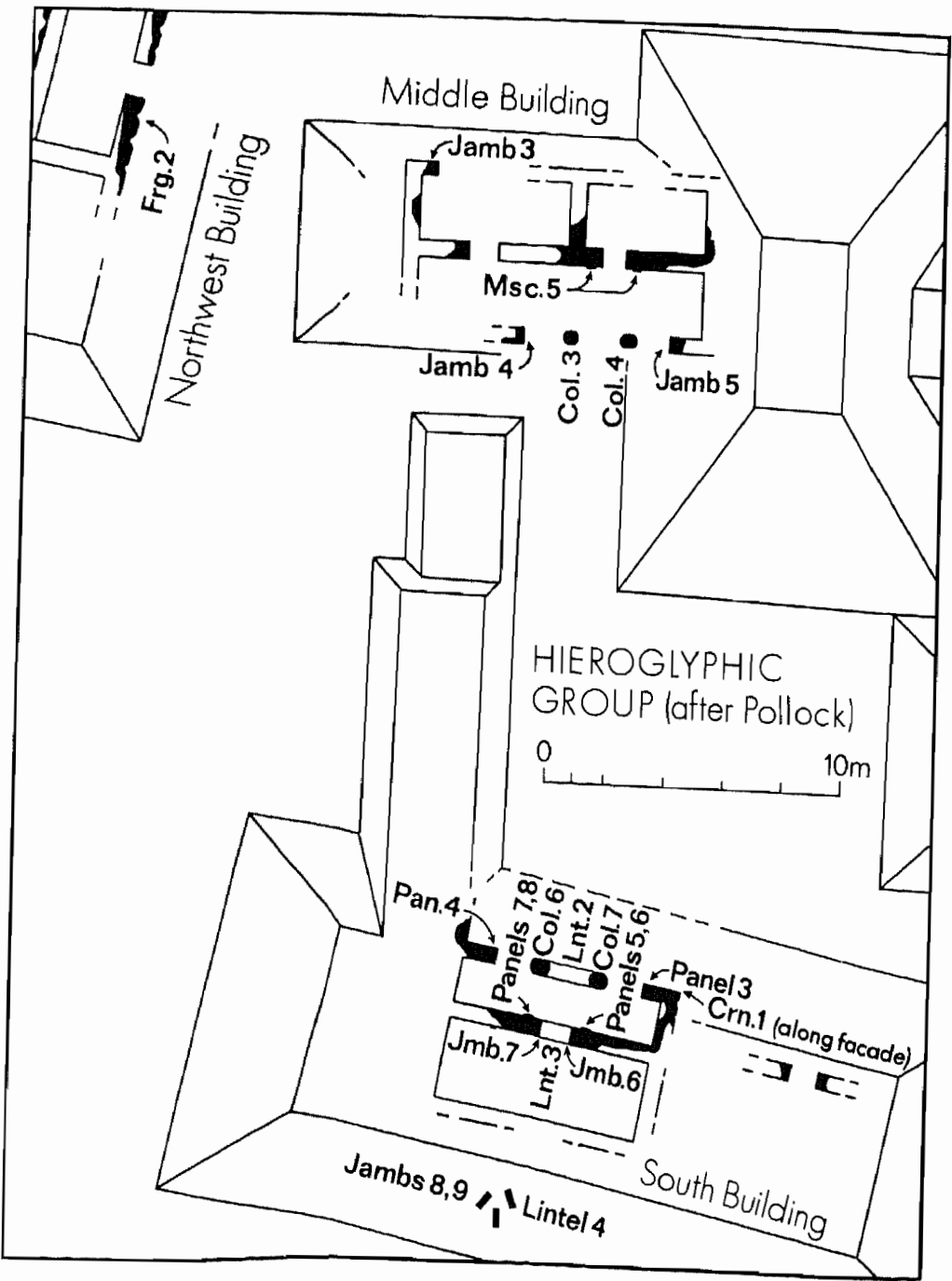
THE RUINS OF XCALUMKIN

Plan based on mapping by H. Pollock,
E. Martínez and I. Graham





The Initial Series Building (1935)



Xcalumkin, Lintel 1

XLM:Lnt.1

4:157

LOCATION The term *lintel* as used here embraces the three lintel slabs that once spanned the triple entrance on the south side of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building. Because of damage to the ends of the two surviving slabs it cannot be determined whether these slabs were placed end-to-end in contiguity or were separated by small blocks, each carved with a single glyph, one placed centrally on the capital of the east column, and one on the west. Assuming that the former arrangement was employed, the long slabs may be designated as Stones I to III (numbering from west to east), and it is safe to assume that a single inscription ran from one end to the other. When found by Maler, Stone I, spanning the western entrance, and the capitals supporting it were still in place, while the lintel-slab of the central aperture, Stone II, lay on the ground, probably near where it fell. Stone III from the eastern entrance has not been found.

In order to include them in his photograph (Peabody Museum print P1815), Maler placed six other carved stones on top of the fallen Stone II. One is a fragment of Jamb 2, another is provisionally

identified as the capital of the same jamb (Cap. 3); the others are presumed to be fragments of Stones II and III—or else of the two hypothetical intermediate stones. The glyphs on these fragments and on another that is visible in a photograph by Pollock (1970, fig. 707) have been given *p* (provisional) numbers, with these not implying any particular arrangement. It should be noted that in Pollock's photograph this last-named fragment is seen placed next to Stone I, where it was clearly out of place: the glyph it bears does not match up with Glyph H, and Maler's photograph reveals it was not found in that position. Stones I and II and one fragment are in the Museo Balautes la Soledad, Campeche; the rest have disappeared. The elevation drawing of the doorway has been prepared to scale from measurements taken by Pollock (Peabody Museum Archives).

CONDITION The surviving stones were reasonably well preserved at discovery and remain in much the same condition. Stone II, perhaps in falling, suffered damage at the edges.

MATERIAL Limestone.

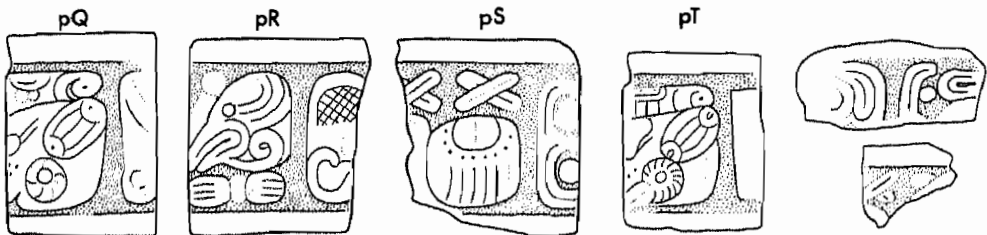
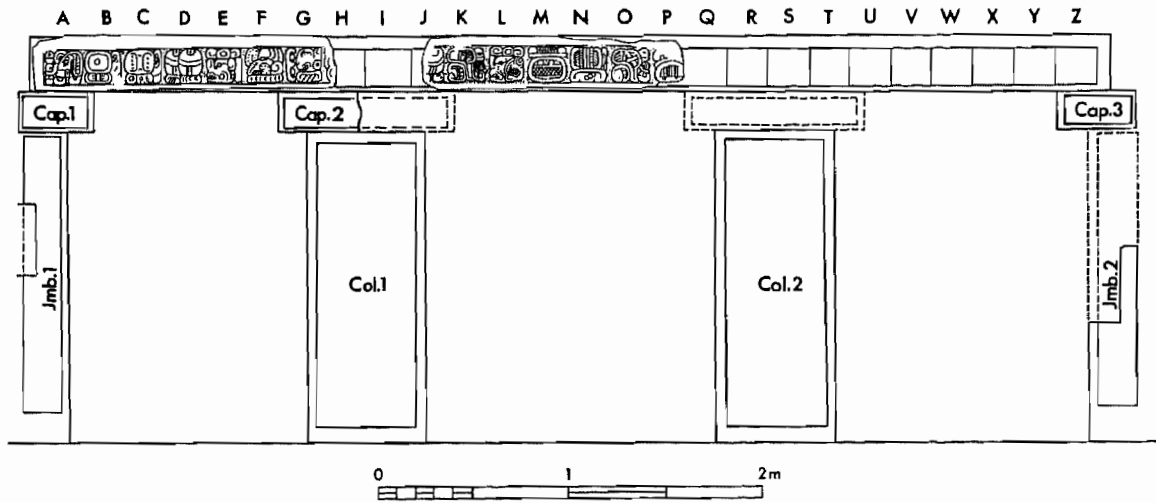
SHAPE The exposed surfaces are well dressed.

DIMENSIONS	Stone I:	Ht	0.28 m
		MW	1.69 m
		MTh	0.61 m
		Rel	0.8 cm
	Stone II:	Ht	0.26 m
		MW	1.39 m
		MTh	0.50 m
		Rel	1.1 cm

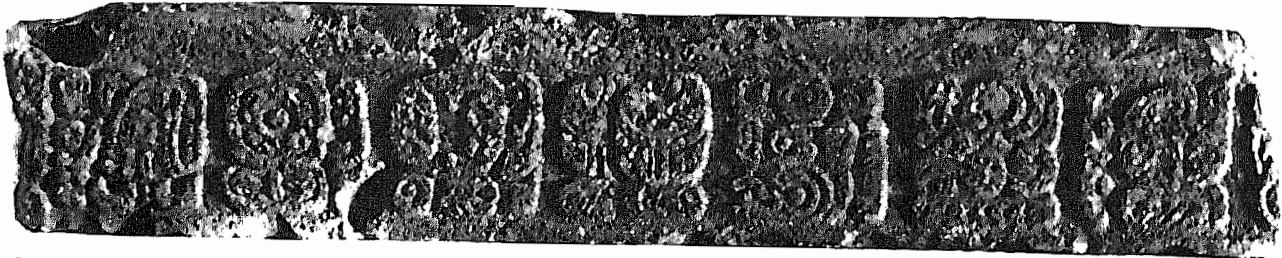
CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPHS Stones I and II: von Euw; the plaster cast reproduced from a Peabody Museum photo; the fragments from an original Maler photo (Peabody Museum print P1815).

DRAWINGS von Euw and Graham, based on photographs, and in the case of Stones I and II, on field drawings corrected by artificial light.



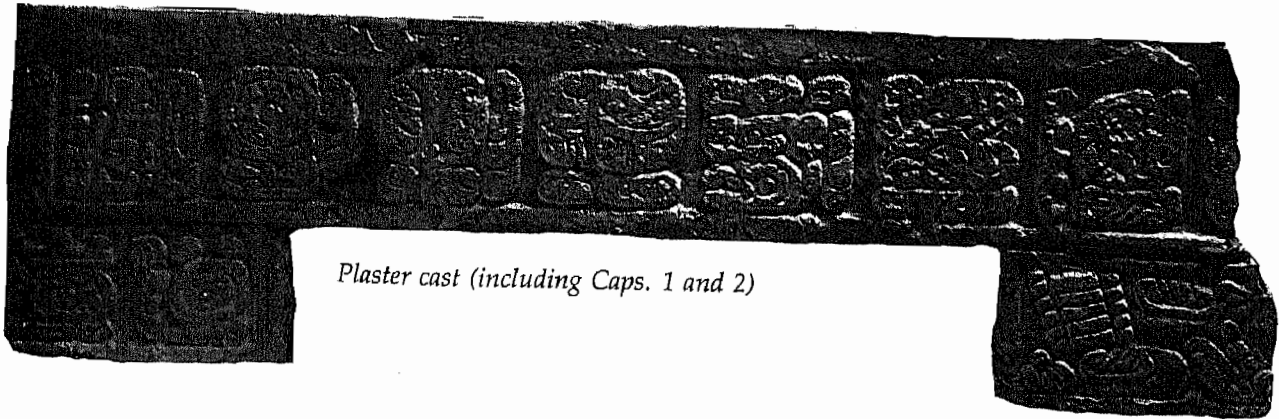
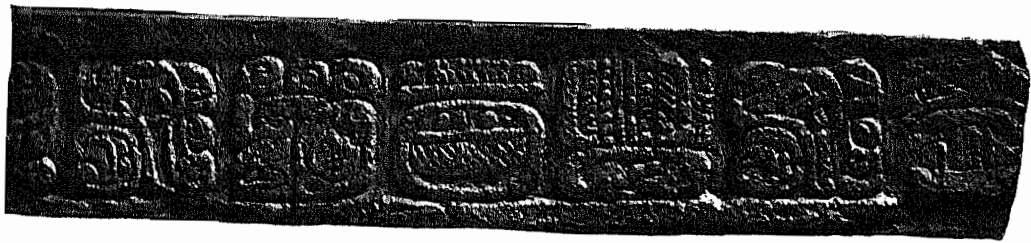
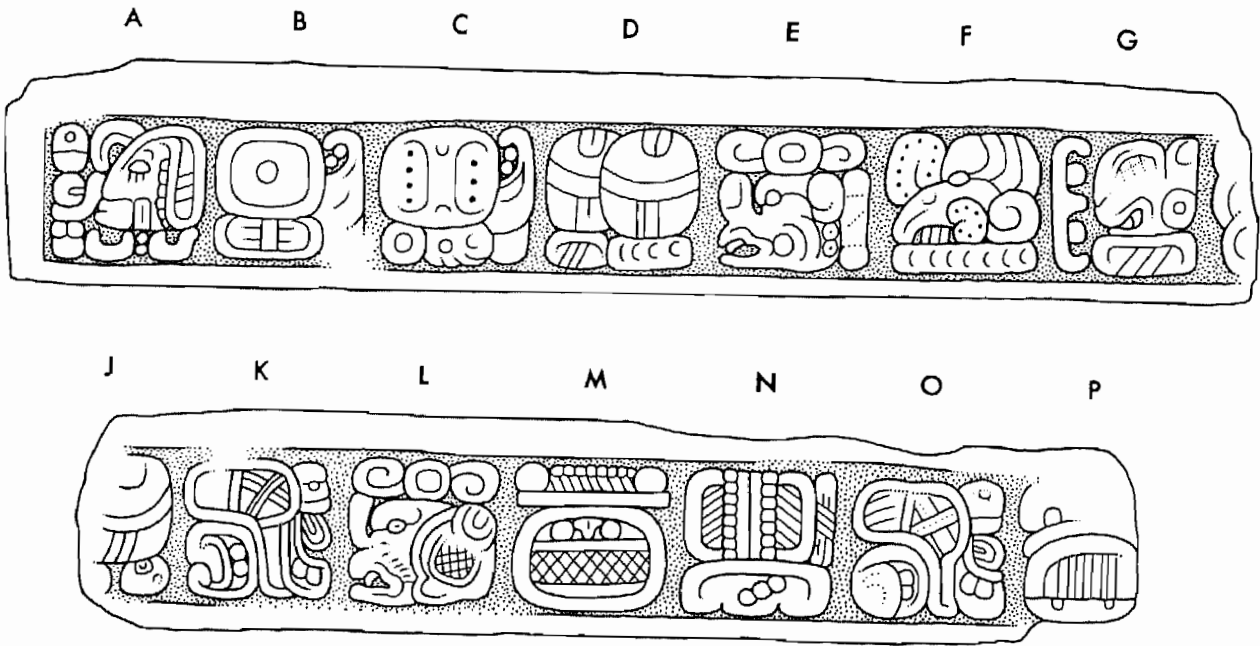
Fragments



Stone I



Stone II



Plaster cast (including Caps. 1 and 2)

Xcalumkin, Lintel 2

XLM:Lnt.2

4:159

LOCATION This lintel was found by Pollock and Roberts as they cleared debris from the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. Because the lintel lay near the north entrance it is assumed to have rested on Columns 5 and 6, thus spanning the central doorway. Present location is unknown (the dimensions quoted below come from Pollock's field notes, Peabody Museum Archives).

CONDITION Broken cleanly in two, the carved surface well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

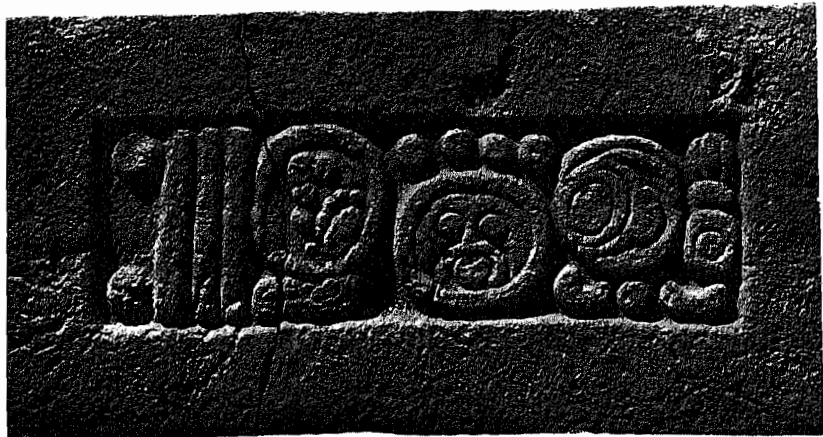
SHAPE The photograph indicates that the more or less parallel sides were not very accurately hewn.

DIMENSIONS	Length	1.35 m
	MW	0.57 m
	HSc	0.28 m
	WSc	0.87 m
	MTh	0.25 m
	Rel	unknown

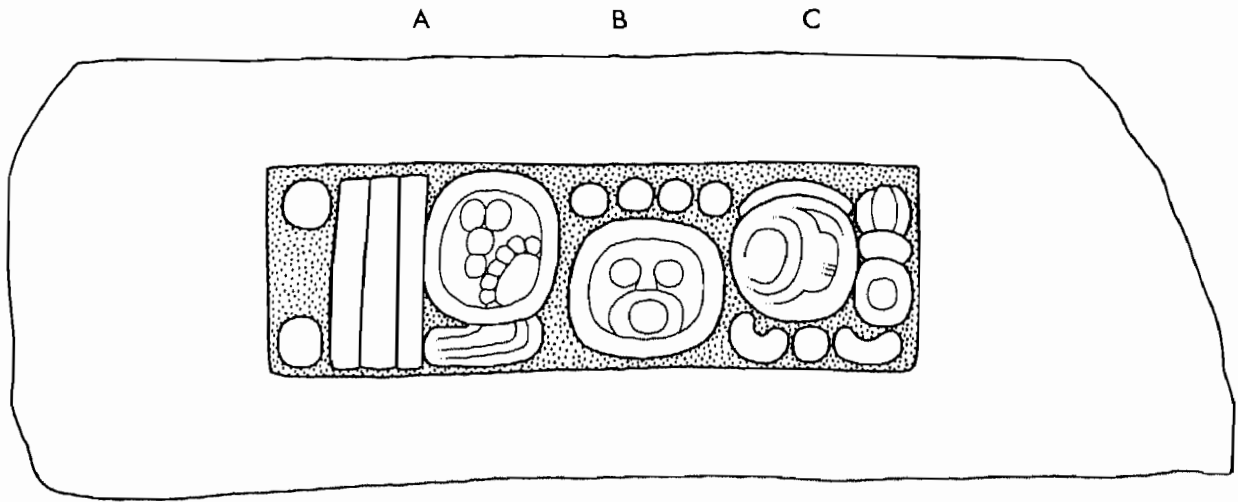
CARVED AREAS Underside only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING Graham, based on photographs.



Underside



Xcalumkin, Lintel 3

LOCATION This lintel was found by Pollock and Roberts in clearing rubble from the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It lay near the doorway connecting the north chamber with the inner chamber and is presumed to have spanned Jambs 6 and 7, flanking that doorway. Present location is unknown (the dimensions quoted below come from Pollock's field notes, Peabody Museum Archives).

CONDITION Cracked almost through, or actually broken in two when found. The carved surfaces were quite badly eroded.

MATERIAL Presumably limestone.

SHAPE No information beyond that supplied by photographs.

DIMENSIONS	Length	1.48 m
	MW	0.60 m
	HSc (underside)	0.48 m
	WSc (underside)	0.96 m
	MTh	0.32 m
	HSc (front)	0.20 m
	Rel	unknown

CARVED AREAS Front and underside.

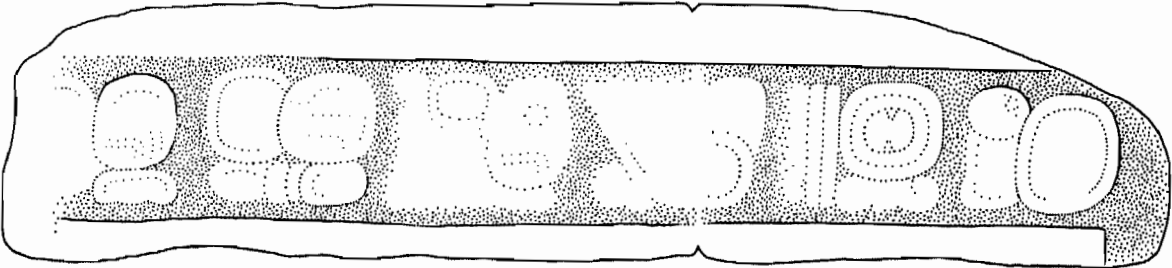
PHOTOGRAPHS Pollock.

DRAWINGS Graham, based on photographs.

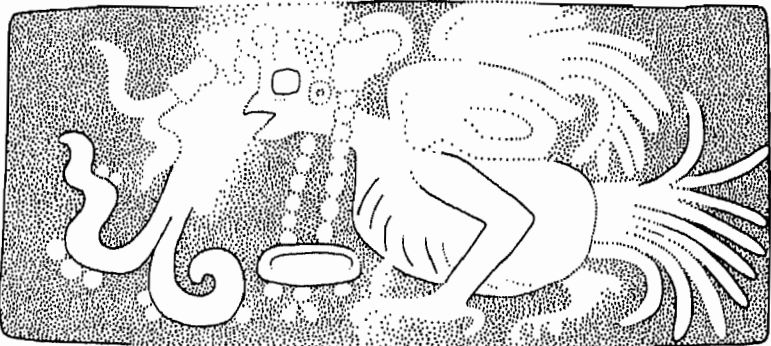


Front edge

A B C D E F



Underside



Xcalumkin, Lintel 4

XLM:Lnt.4

4:161

LOCATION This lintel was found by Pollock and Roberts among debris on the south slope of the mound that supports the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. Present location is unknown.

CONDITION Broken in two, with further losses at the edges of one fragment, which, while not seriously affecting the carved area of the underside, have almost obliterated one glyph block on the front edge. Otherwise the condition of the surface is good.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE The photographs suggest a well-dressed block with parallel sides.

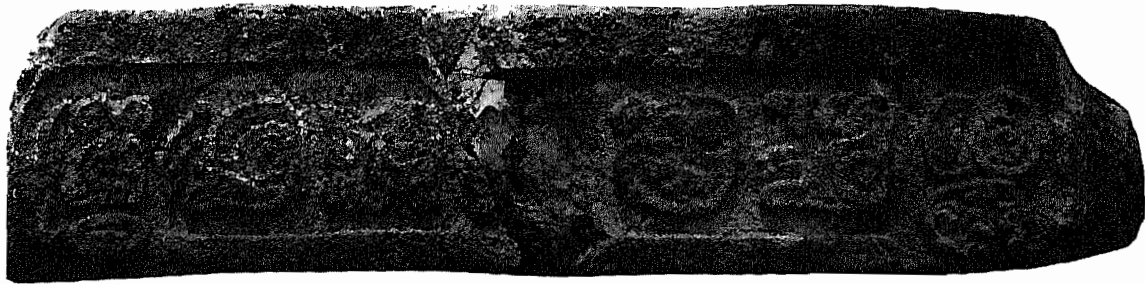
DIMENSIONS	MW	0.61 m
	HSc (underside)	0.52 m
	WSc (underside)	0.85 m
	MTh	0.34 m
	Rel	unknown

CARVED AREAS Front and underside.

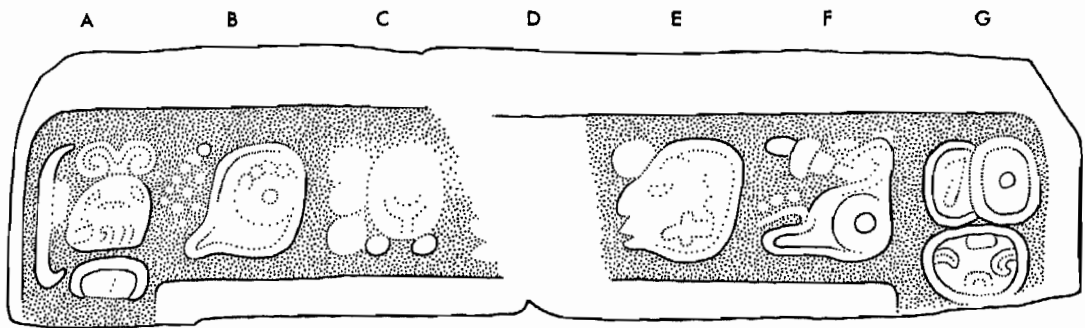
PHOTOGRAPHS Pollock.

DRAWINGS Graham, based on photographs.

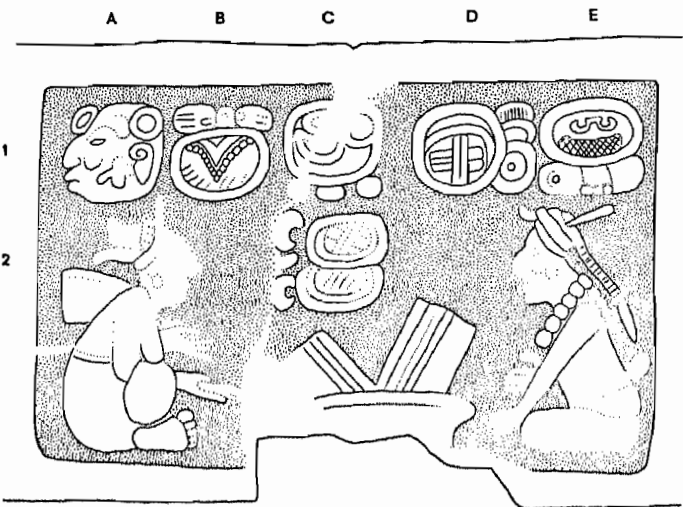
REMARKS The only available record of dimensions is found in Pollock's field notes (Peabody Museum Archives), but comparison of these figures with measurements taken from his photographs of the underside and edge of the lintel suggests that the width of the sculptured area, given there as 0.95 m, was erroneous.



Front edge



Underside



Xcalumkin, Jamb 1

XLM:Jmb.1

4:163

LOCATION This is the west jamb of the south doorway of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building, in situ when first seen by Maler. The two slabs constituting the jamb proper are in the Museo Baulartes la Soledad, Campeche; the inscribed masonry blocks that adjoined are lost.

CONDITION The carved surfaces have suffered little erosion, but the inscription on the outer edge, which was carved partly on the edge of the jamb proper and partly on the adjoining masonry, was no longer complete when first discovered owing to the loss of two masonry blocks. One of these, carrying the left portion of glyphs A1 and A2, was later found by Pollock.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE The two slabs constituting the jamb proper and the adjoining masonry blocks were well dressed.

DIMENSIONS				
Jamb proper:	Face:	HLC	1.45 m	
		MW	0.57 m	
		MTh	0.23 m	
			approx.	
		Rel	1.5 cm	
Edge:	Hsc	Hsc	1.49 m	
		MW	0.18 m	
		Rel	0.9 cm	

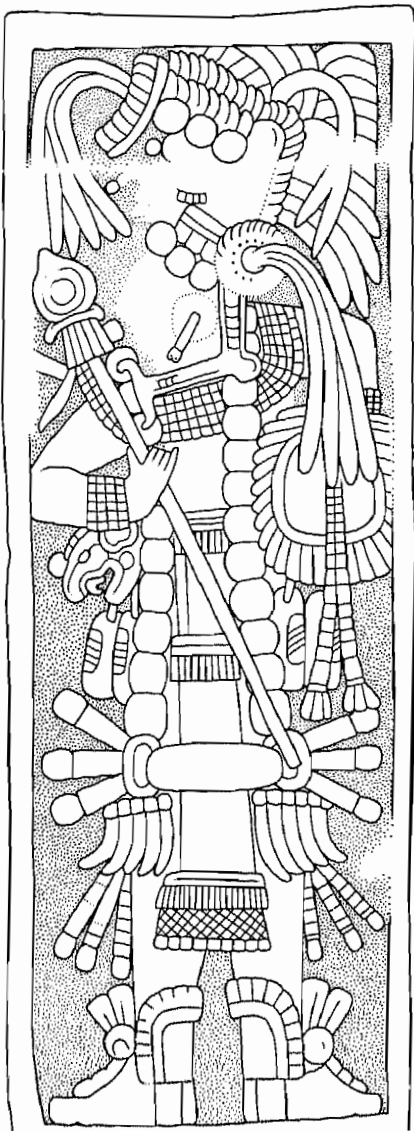
CARVED AREAS Face and outer (left) edge.

PHOTOGRAPHS Face: Graham; side: Pollock.

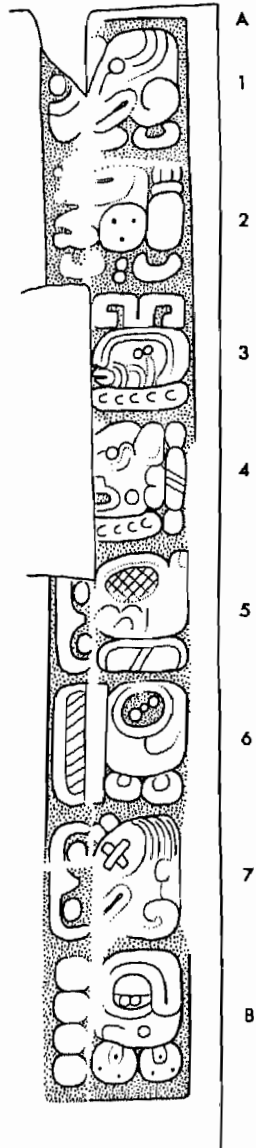
DRAWINGS Face: von Euw; side: Graham.



Face



Outer edge



Xcalumkin, Jamb 2

LOCATION This is the east jamb of the south doorway of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building. Although Maler's photograph of the doorway (Maler 1902, plate 4) appears to show part of the jamb projecting above the rubble, he did not pursue the clearance of rubble as far as this jamb. It remained for Pollock to liberate it from debris in 1935. Its present location is unknown.

CONDITION Evidently the jamb proper was composed originally of two slabs, with the right-hand portion of the inscription on its side carved on the adjacent masonry blocks, in the same fashion as Jamb 1. Pollock found the lower slab and adjacent masonry blocks in situ, and apparently in good condition, but the entire upper portion was missing, except for one fragment.

MATERIAL Limestone.

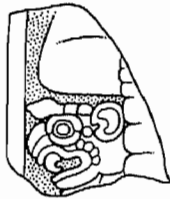
SHAPE Apparently similar in conformation and workmanship to Jamb 1.

DIMENSIONS No record.

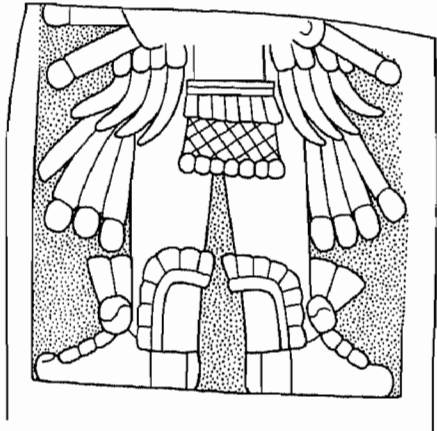
CARVED AREAS Face and outer (left) edge only.

PHOTOGRAPHS Pollock 1935.

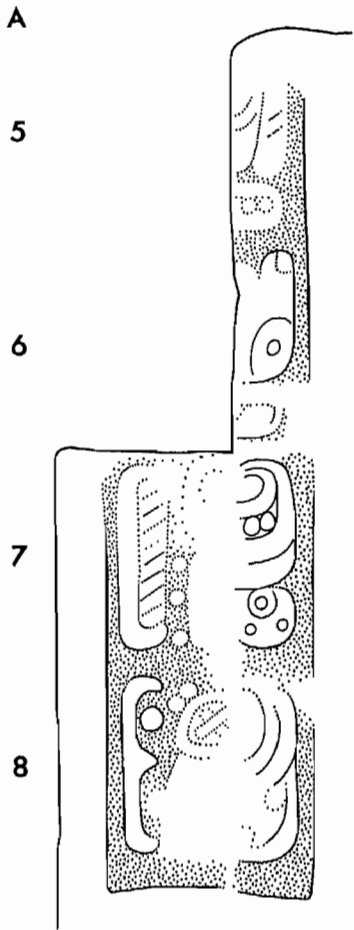
DRAWINGS Face: von Euw; side: Graham. Based on photographs.



Face



Outer edge



Xcalumkin, Jamb 3

LOCATION This jamb was found by Pollock and Roberts in the doorway of the north chamber of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It was still at the site in 1976, but its present location is uncertain.

CONDITION Of the two or three slabs originally constituting the jamb, only the lowermost was found; it was unbroken and in fair condition.

MATERIAL Limestone.

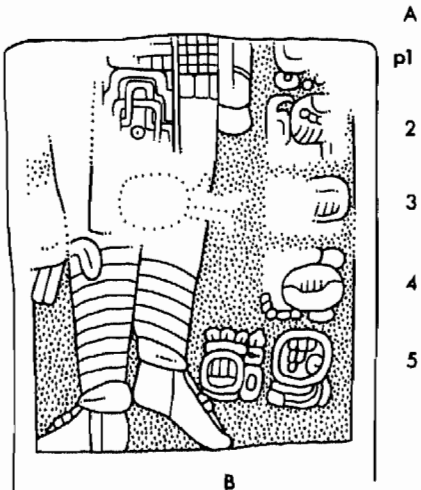
SHAPE Apparently a well-dressed slab.

DIMENSIONS HLC 0.55 m plus
PB 0.10 m
MW 0.49 m
MTh 0.24 m
Rel 1.5 cm

CARVED AREAS Broad face only.

PHOTOGRAPH von Euw.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



XLM:Jmb.4
4:166

Xcalumkin, Jamb 4

LOCATION This is the west jamb of the south doorway of the south chamber in the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, found in place by Pollock and Roberts in 1935. Following removal at some unknown date, the jamb was offered for sale in Paris in 1966 (Franco 1966, fig. 24). Present location is unknown.

CONDITION The jamb was composed of three parts, all of them in excellent condition when found. The looters thinned the slabs by sawing and broke off the two upper corners.

MATERIAL Limestone.

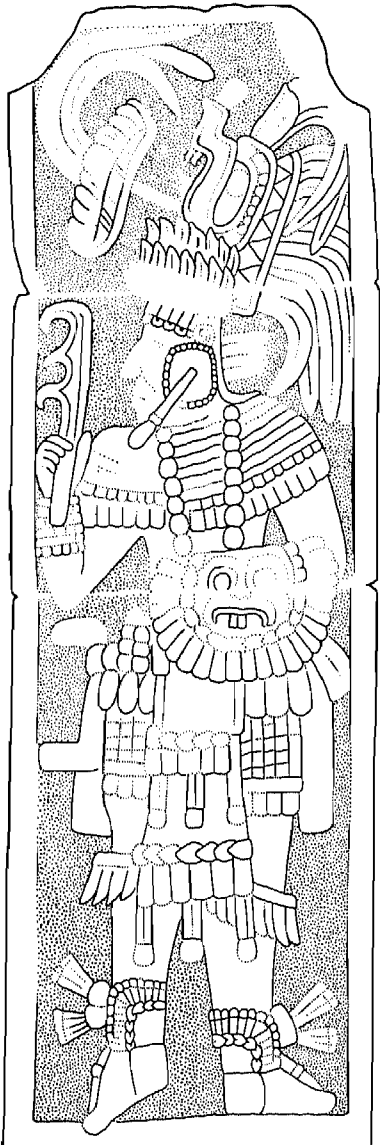
SHAPE The three slabs were well shaped, with a close fit at the joints.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.50 m
	PB	0.20 m
	MW	0.49 m
	MTh	0.10 m (thinned)
	Rel	1.5 cm

CARVED AREAS Broad face only.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham (taken in France).

DRAWING Graham, based on photographs.



Xcalumkin, Jamb 5

XLM:Jmb.5

4:167

LOCATION This is the east jamb of the south doorway of the south chamber of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, found in place by Pollock and Roberts in 1935. After removal at some unknown date, the jamb was offered for sale in Paris in 1966 (Franco 1966, fig. 25). Present location is unknown.

CONDITION The jamb was composed of three parts, all of them in excellent condition when found. The looters thinned the slabs by sawing.

MATERIAL Limestone.

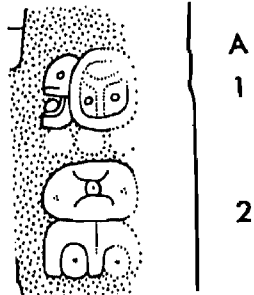
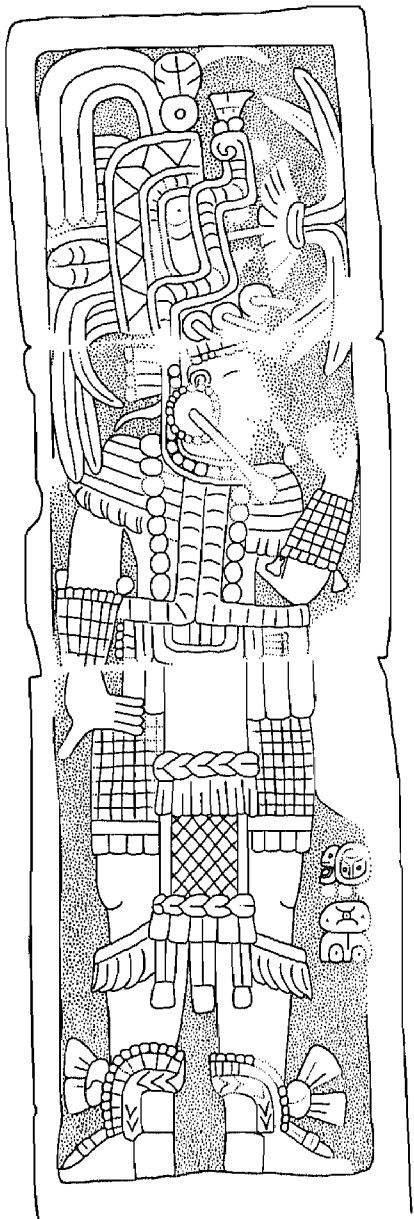
SHAPE The slabs were well shaped, with a close fit at the joints.

DIMENSIONS HLC 1.58 m
PB 0.16 m
MW 0.50 m
MTh 0.10 m (thinned)
Rel 1.5 cm

CARVED AREAS Broad face only.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham (taken in France).

DRAWING Graham, based on photographs.



XLM:Jmb.6
4:168

Xcalumkin, Jamb 6

LOCATION This is the east jamb of the inner doorway of the north chamber of the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, found by Pollock and Roberts in 1935 when they cleared the building of debris. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION The jamb is composed of two slabs of unequal height. The inner surface has suffered some erosion near the top and damage to the face. The outer edge is fairly well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE A well-dressed pair of slabs, closely joined.

DIMENSIONS	HLC (face)	1.66 m
	PB	0.21 m plus
	HLC (edge)	1.50 m
	MW	0.60 m
	WSc (edge)	0.23 m
	MTh	0.31 m
	Rel	2.4 cm

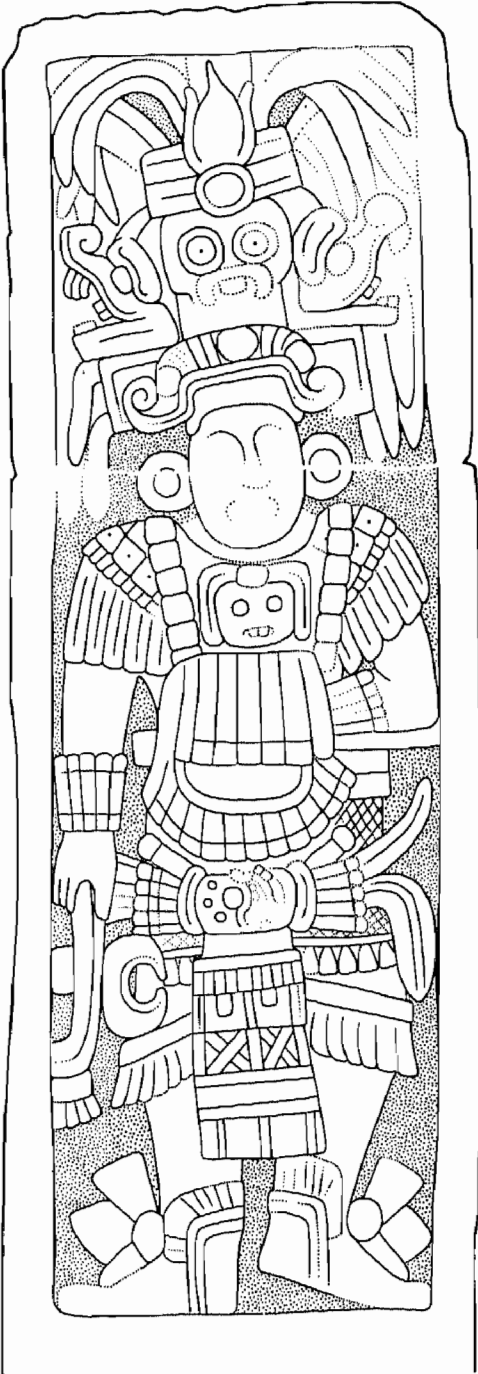
CARVED AREAS Inner face and outer (left) edge.

PHOTOGRAPHS Graham.

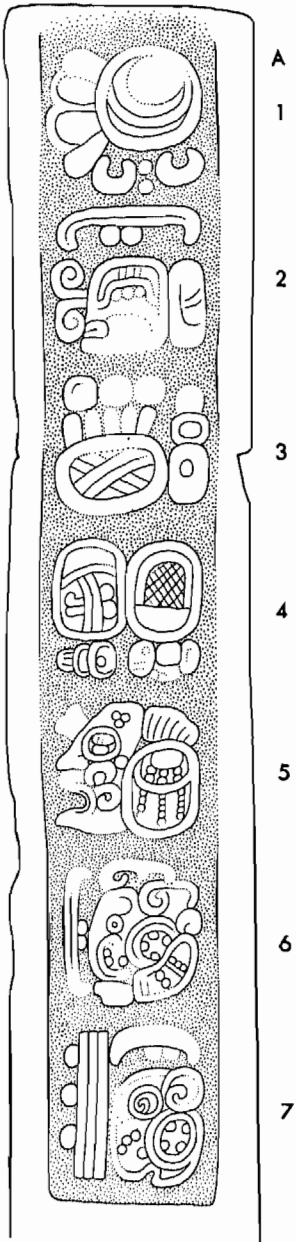
DRAWINGS Graham, based on field drawings by von Euw corrected by artificial light.



Face



Outer edge



Xcalumkin, Jamb 7

XLM:Jmb.7

4:169

LOCATION This is the west jamb of the inner doorway of the north chamber of the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. Found by Pollock and Roberts in 1935 when they cleared the building of debris. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION The jamb is composed of two slabs of very unequal height. On the inner face there has been a little erosion, most noticeable on the figure's face, but on the carved side of the upper slab erosion has been more damaging. The edges have suffered some mechanical damage.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE A well-dressed pair of slabs, fitting closely at the join.

DIMENSIONS	HLC (face)	1.64 m
	PB	0.24 m plus
	HLC (edge)	1.58 m
	MW	0.60 m
	WSc (edge)	0.22 m
	MTh	0.33 m
	Rel	3.0 cm

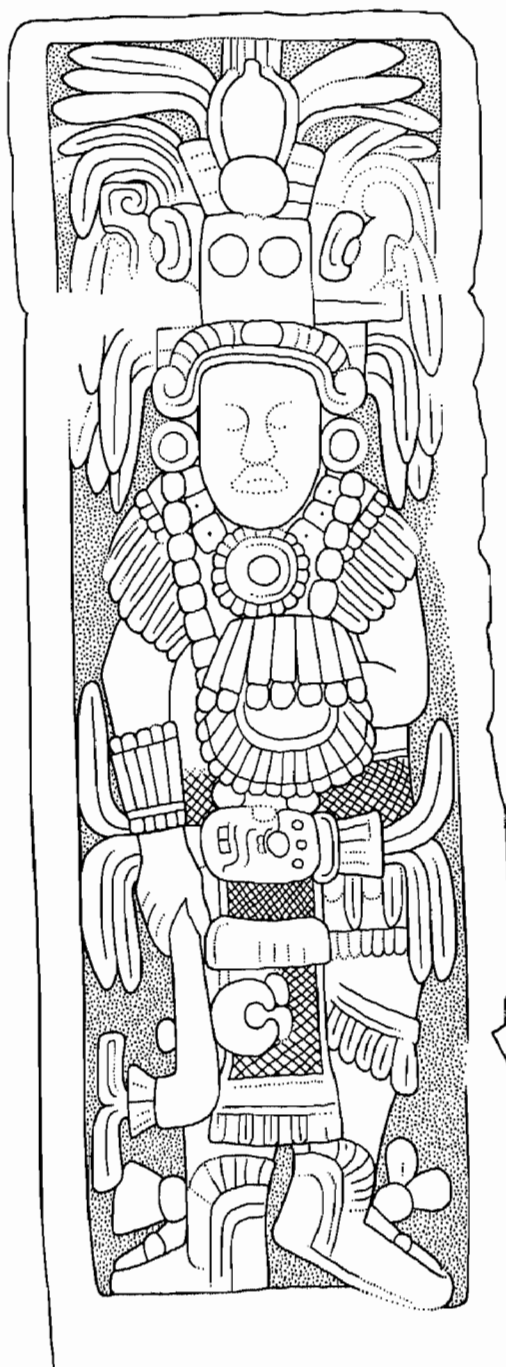
CARVED AREAS Broad face and outer (right) edge.

PHOTOGRAPHS Graham.

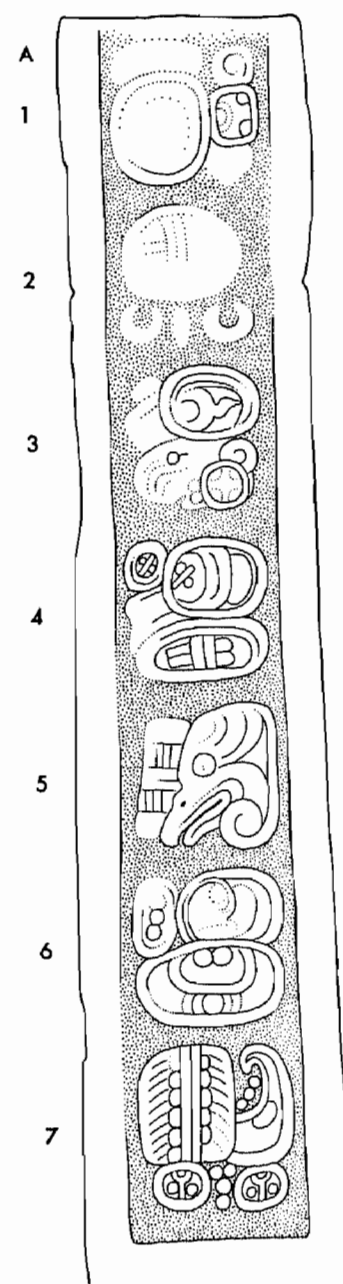
DRAWINGS Graham, based on field drawings by von Euw corrected by artificial light.



Face



Outer edge



Xcalumkin, Jamb 8

LOCATION This jamb was found in 1935 by Pollock and Roberts, buried in debris on the south slope of the substructure of the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, near Jamb 9 and Lintel 4. Presumably all three came from a south-facing doorway of a collapsed chamber adjoining the known central chamber of the building. Present whereabouts are unknown.

CONDITION The carved surface of this fragment, which lacks both top and bottom, was in excellent condition when found.

MATERIAL Limestone.

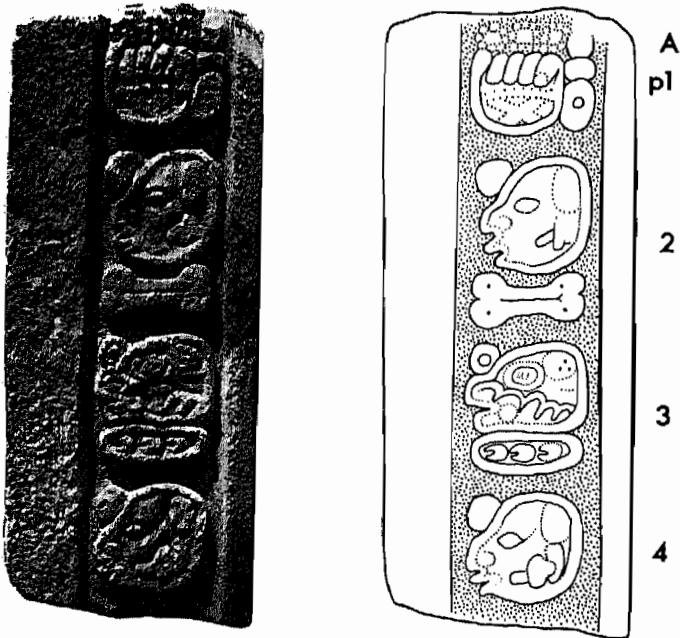
SHAPE Unknown.

DIMENSIONS
Ht 0.84 m
MTh 0.34 m
WSc 0.20 m
Rel unknown

CARVED AREAS Outer (left) edge only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING Graham, based on photograph.



Xcalumkin, Jamb 9

LOCATION This jamb was found in 1935 by Pollock and Roberts, buried in debris on the south slope of the substructure of the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, near Jamb 8 and Lintel 4. Presumably all three pieces came from a south-facing doorway of a collapsed chamber that adjoined the known central chamber of the building. Present location is unknown.

CONDITION This jamb lacks its upper portion but includes the lower end of the inscription; it is uncertain whether the small upper fragment in the photograph fitted the lower portion. Erosion of the carved surface had been slight. The last glyph is incomplete, apparently owing to a fault in the stone.

MATERIAL Limestone.

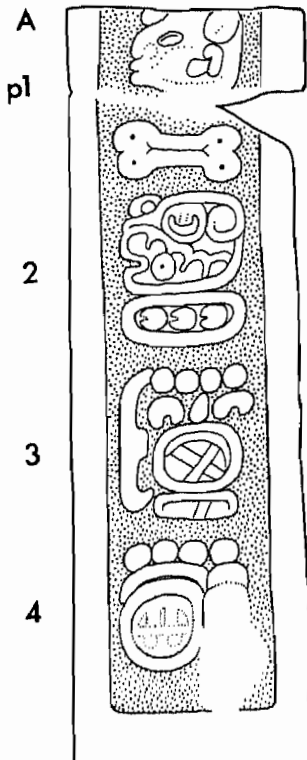
SHAPE Unknown.

DIMENSIONS HLC 0.85 m
PB 0.16 m
MTh 0.29 m
WSc 0.21 m
Rel unknown

CARVED AREAS Outer (right) edge only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING Graham, based on photograph.



Xcalumkin, Column 1

XLM:Col.1

4:173

LOCATION This is the west column in the south-facing triple doorway of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building, in situ at the time of Maler's visit in 1887. Present location is unknown (dimensions quoted come from Pollock's field notes, Peabody Museum Archives).

CONDITION Made up of two drums of similar height; well preserved when discovered.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Cylindrical.

DIMENSIONS Ht 1.63 m
WSc 0.61 m

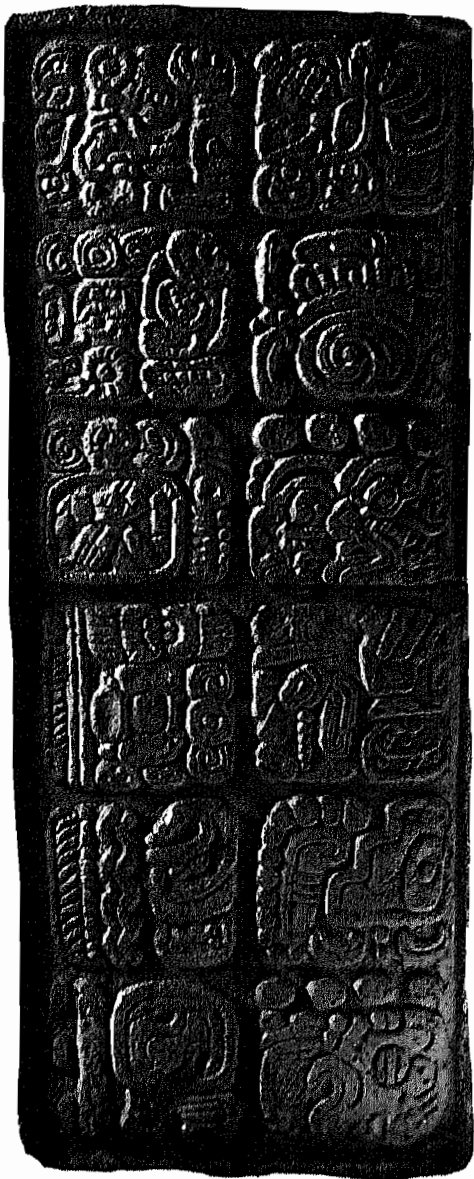
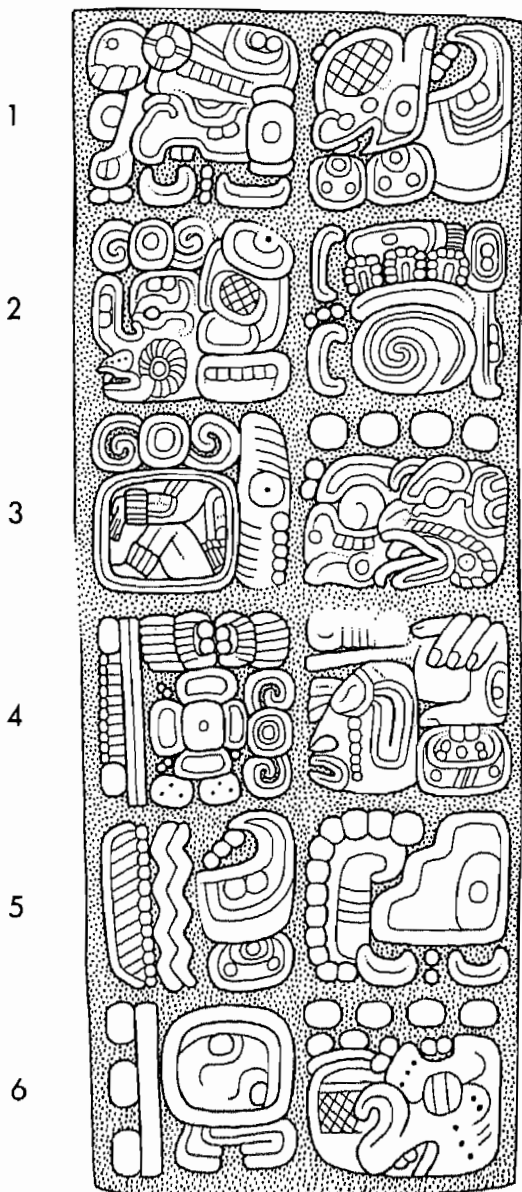
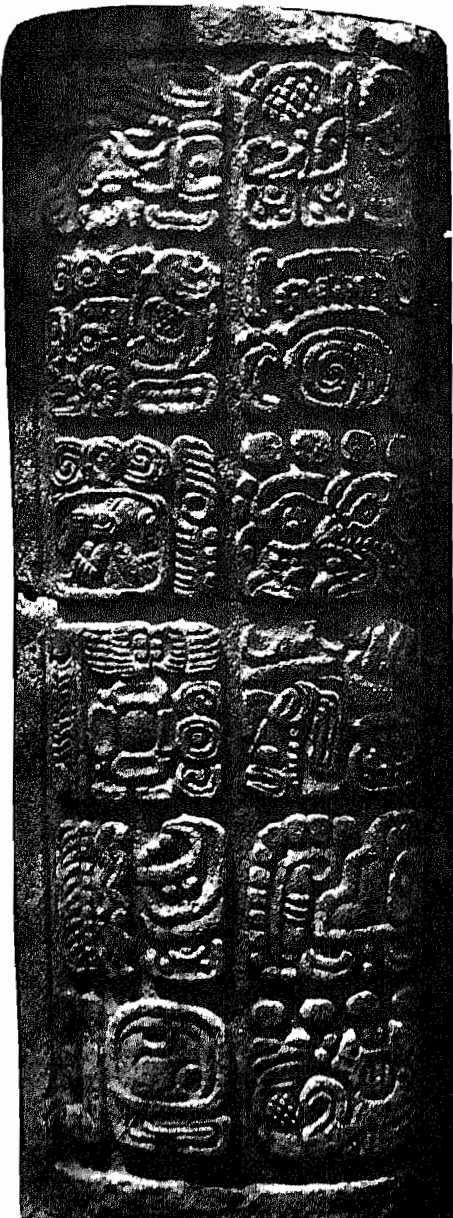
CARVED AREAS A rectangular panel occupying about one-third of the circumference.

PHOTOGRAPHS Maler.

DRAWING Graham, based on Maler's photograph, a plaster cast in the Peabody Museum made by E. H. Thompson, and a field drawing by von Euw corrected by artificial light.

A

B



Plaster cast

Xcalumkin, Column 2

LOCATION This is the east column in the south-facing triple doorway of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building, in situ at the time of Maler's visit in 1887. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION A monolithic column, it was still in excellent condition at the time of Maler's visit. His photograph shows no sign of incipient flaking, but within 15 years, as Thompson's plaster cast shows, two-and-a-half glyph-blocks had cracked away, perhaps as the result of a milpa fire.

MATERIAL Limestone.

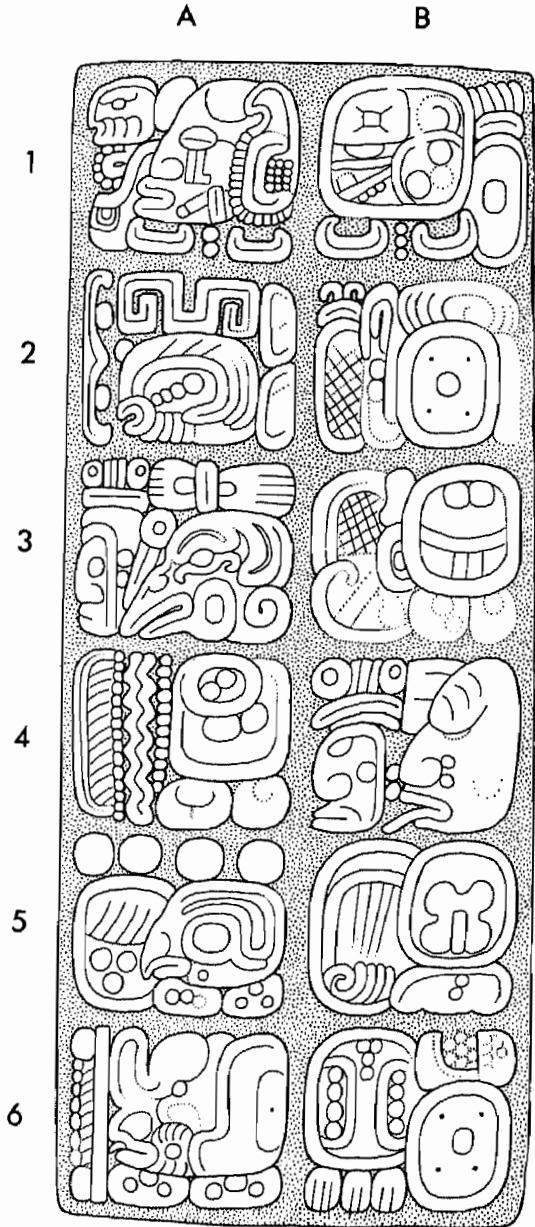
SHAPE Cylindrical.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.57 m
	PB	0.08 m
	Dia	0.62 m
	HSc	1.51 m
	WSc	0.64 m
	Rel	1.2 cm

CARVED AREAS A rectangular panel occupying about one-third of the circumference.

PHOTOGRAPHS Maler 1887. Plaster cast: Peabody Museum photograph.

DRAWING Graham, based on Maler's photograph, the plaster cast, and von Euw's field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Plaster cast

Xcalumkin, Column 3

XLM:Col.3

4:175

LOCATION This is the western member of a pair of columns in the triple doorway on the south side of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It was found in 1935 by Pollock and Roberts in the course of clearing rubble from that building. The column is now in the Museo del Camino Real, Hecelchakan, Campeche.

CONDITION The carved surface remains in almost pristine condition, apart from minor damage to one glyph-block.

MATERIAL Limestone.

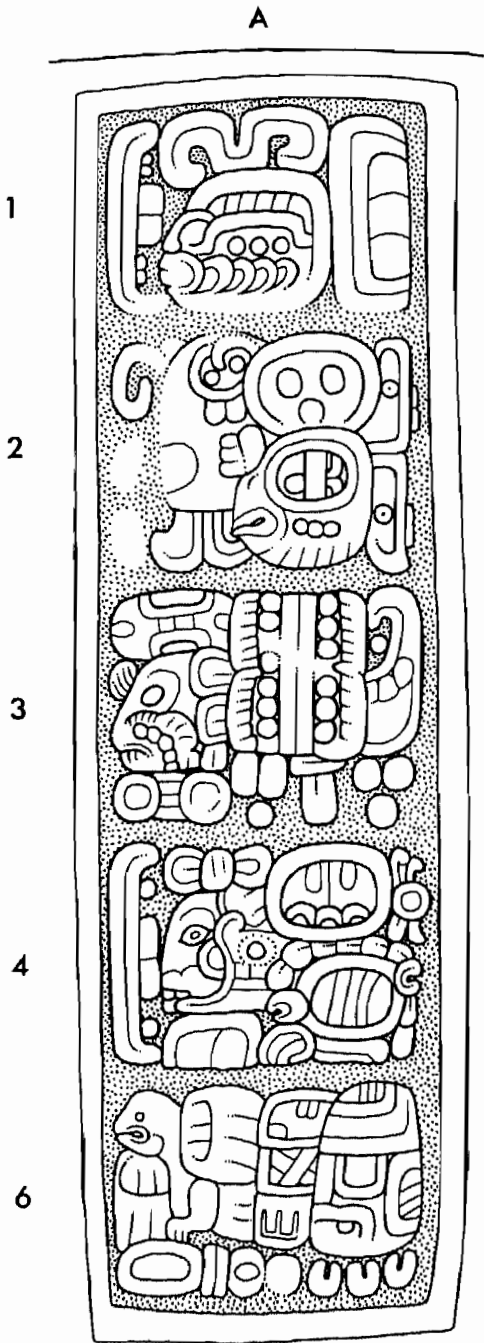
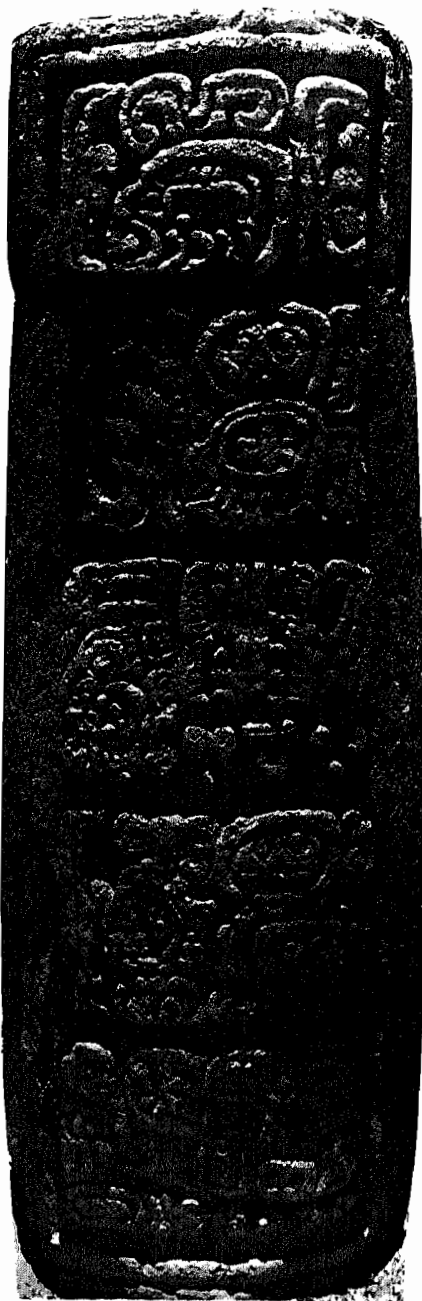
SHAPE Basically cylindrical and nearly uniform in width from top to bottom, but markedly flattened at front and back. The column is composed of two drums of very different height.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.66 m
	WSc	0.60 m
	Circumference	1.68 m
	Rel	1.5 cm

CARVED AREAS A single carved panel occupying more than one-third of the circumference.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Xcalumkin, Column 4

LOCATION This is the eastern member of a pair of columns in the triple doorway on the south side of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It was found in 1935 by Pollock and Roberts in the course of clearing rubble from that building. The column is now in the Museo del Camino Real, Hecelchakan, Campeche.

CONDITION A monolithic column, it was in excellent condition when discovered, except for damage at the top edge of the carved panel. Since then, most of glyph A1 and the upper part of glyph B2a have split off.

MATERIAL Limestone.

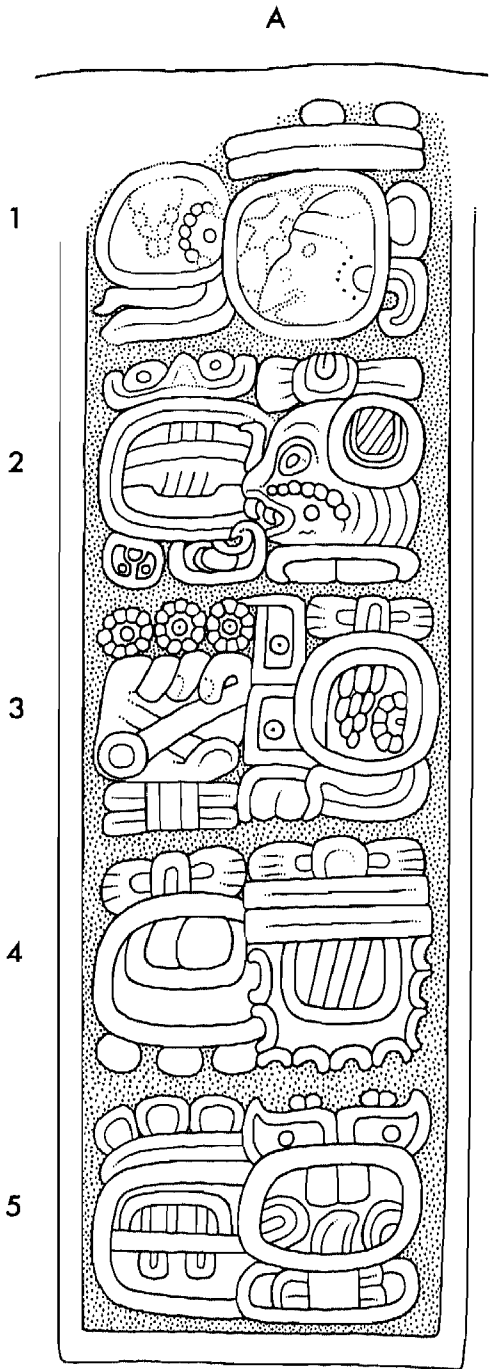
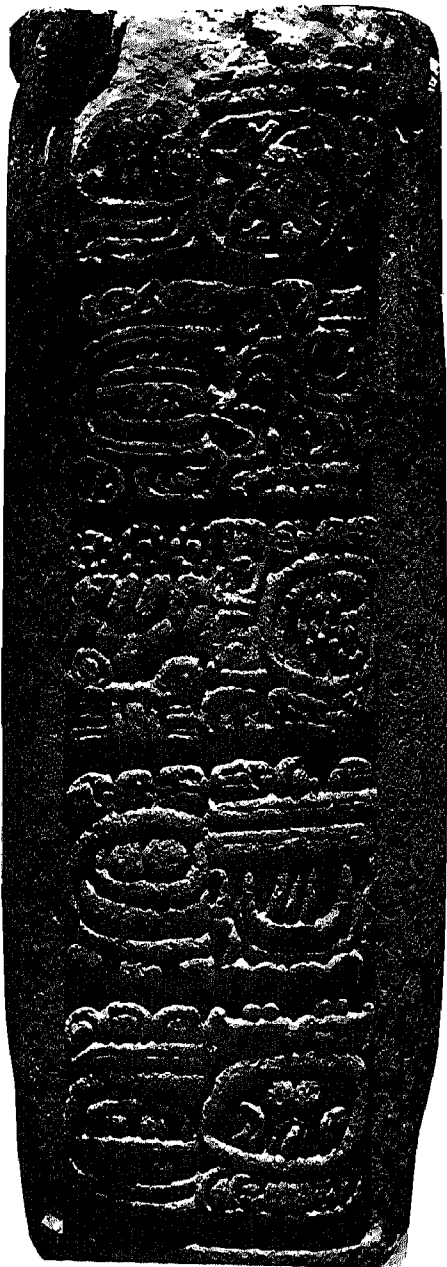
SHAPE Basically cylindrical and nearly uniform in width from top to bottom, but markedly flattened at front and back.

DIMENSIONS	Ht	1.67 m
	WSc	0.64 m
	Circumference	1.88 m
	Rel	1.5 cm

CARVED AREA Single panel occupying one-third of the circumference.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, with amendments by Graham, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light and Pollock's photograph.



Xcalumkin, Column 5

XLM:Col.5

4:177

LOCATION This column is the eastern member of a pair of columns in the triple doorway on the north side of the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It was unearthed by Pollock and Roberts in 1935 in the course of clearing debris from that building. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION A monolithic column, it is intact and only moderately eroded.

MATERIAL Limestone of a somewhat coarse grain.

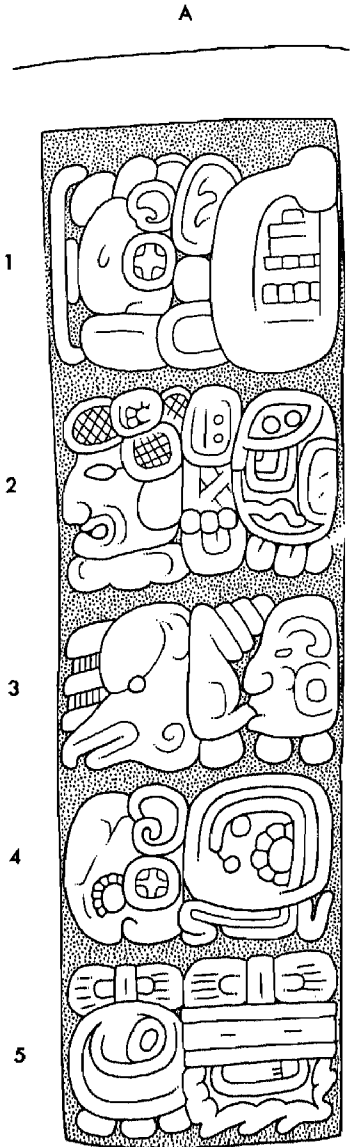
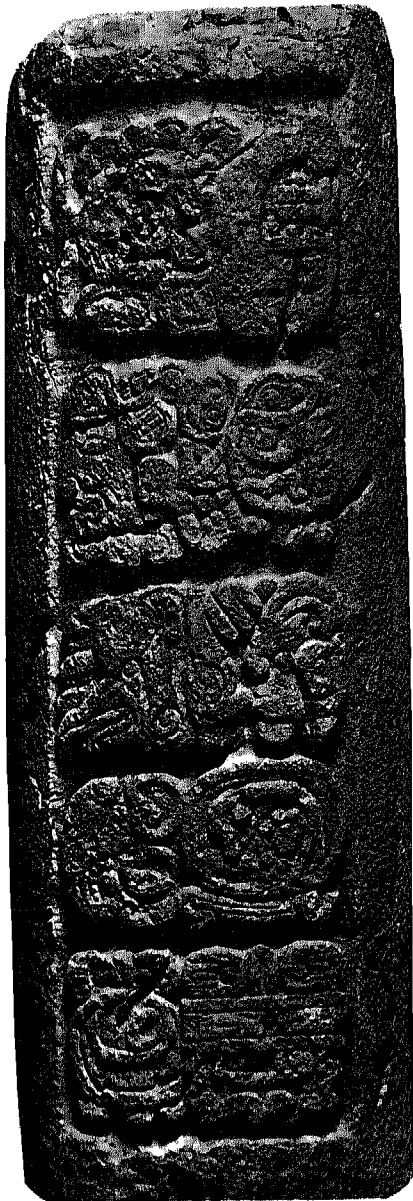
SHAPE Basically cylindrical but with four somewhat flattened "sides," and measuring about 5 cm more from side to side than from front to back. There is little variation in width from top to bottom.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.48 m
	PB	0.11 m plus
	Max dia	0.53 m
	WSc	0.42 m
	Rel	2.0 cm

CARVED AREAS A single panel occupying rather less than one-third of the circumference.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Xcalumkin, Column 6

LOCATION This column is the western member of a pair of columns in the triple doorway on the north side of the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It was unearthed by Pollock and Roberts in 1935 in the course of clearing debris from the building. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION A monolithic column, it is intact and only slightly weathered.

MATERIAL Limestone.

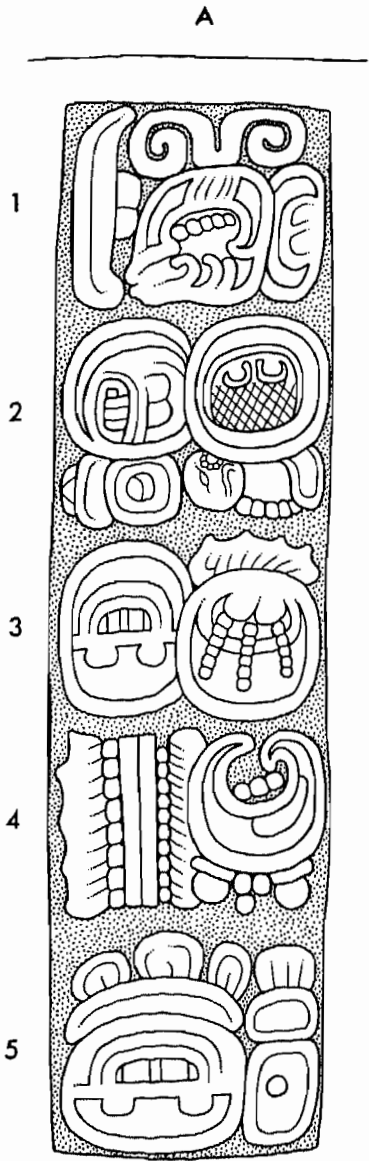
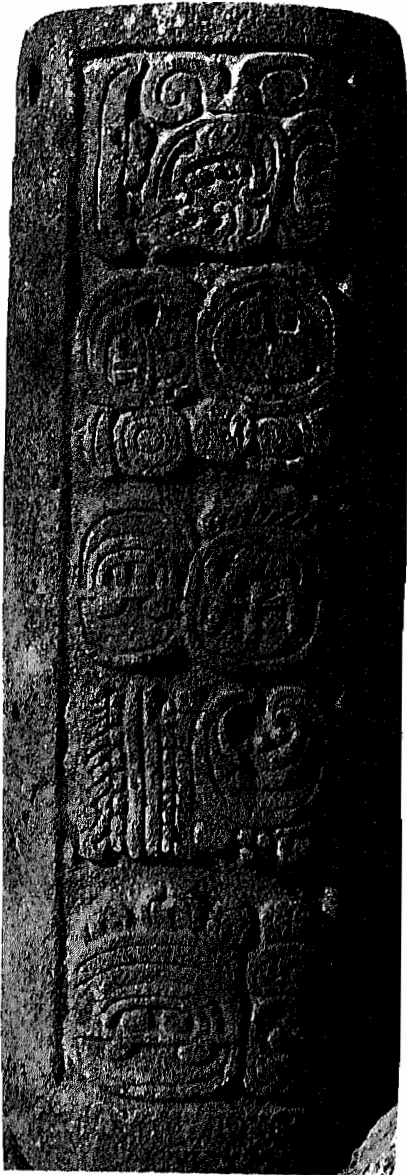
SHAPE Basically cylindrical, but with four somewhat flattened "sides," and measuring about 5 cm more from side to side than front to back. There is little variation in width from top to bottom.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.45 m
	HSc	1.39 m
	WSc	0.39 m
	Max. Dia.	0.54 m
	Rel	1.8 cm

CARVED AREAS A single panel occupying a little over a quarter of the circumference.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Xcalumkin, Panel 1

LOCATION Set flush into the north vault of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building immediately below the line of corbels supporting the capstones, this panel was centrally placed above Panel 2, the Initial Series inscription itself. First seen by Maler in 1887, it remained in place until Panel 2 was torn out by looters, probably in the early 1960s. Present location is unknown.

CONDITION Considerably eroded.

MATERIAL Limestone.

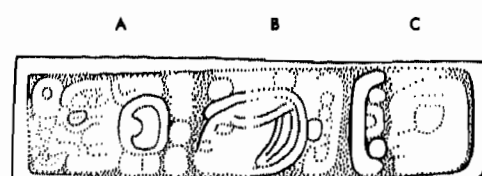
SHAPE Apparently composed of two rectangular blocks.

DIMENSIONS MW 0.62 m approx.

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING Graham, based on photographs.



Xcalumkin, Panel 2

LOCATION Set into the rear, or north, wall of the east chamber of the Initial Series Building on its medial line, this panel ran from immediately below Panel 1 down to the vault spring line, where a transverse plain band between glyph-rows 7 and 8 marked the change of level; the panel then continued down to a height of about 10 cm above the floor. All but one of the eight stone blocks constituting this panel were illegally removed, perhaps in the early 1960s, and are now in a private collection in Mexico City; the lowermost block is in the Museo del Camino Real, Hecelchakan, Campeche.

CONDITION The inscription is well preserved except for losses in rows 5, 14, and 16.

MATERIAL Limestone.

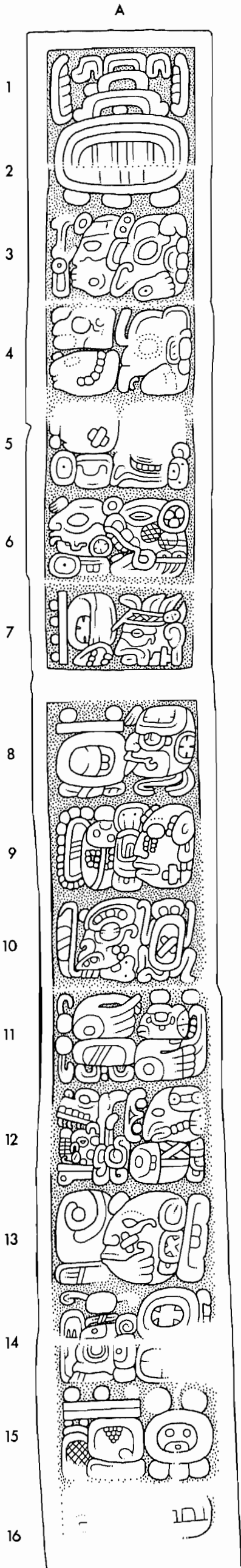
SHAPE Narrow column of essentially uniform width, made up of eight blocks tenoned for wall mounting.

DIMENSIONS Ht 3.62 m
MW 0.44 m
MTh 0.22 m
Rel 1.7 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, based on field drawings corrected by artificial light.



Panel 2 with Panel 1 in place

Xcalumkin, Panel 3

XLM:Pan.3

4:181

LOCATION Discovered by Pollock and Roberts while clearing the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, this panel is carved into the masonry of the north facade, east of the triple doorway. Present location is unknown.

CONDITION At discovery the carved surface was in excellent condition except for damage to the upper right corner.

MATERIAL Limestone.

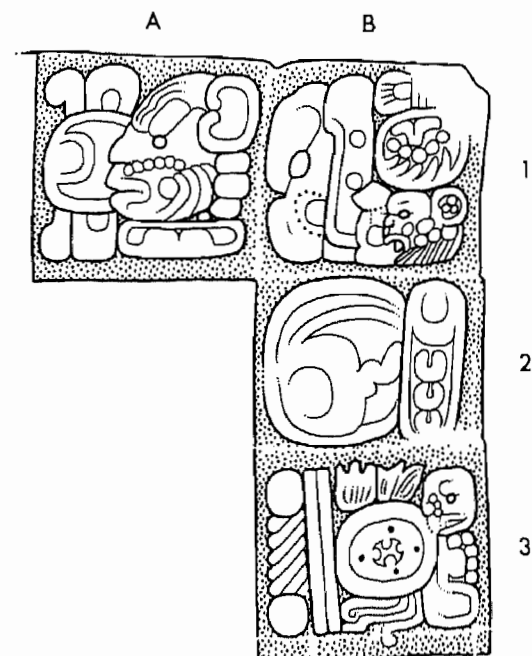
SHAPE A panel of hieroglyphs of inverted L shape carved into a flat masonry wall.

DIMENSIONS Unknown.

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, based on Pollock's photograph.



Xcalumkin, Panel 4

LOCATION Discovered by Pollock and Roberts while clearing the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, this panel is carved into the masonry of the north facade, west of the triple doorway. Five of the blocks carrying the inscription are preserved in the Museo de Antropología, Mérida; the block carrying the upper portion of glyph A1 and the left-hand portion of B1 are in the Museo Nacional

de Antropología, Mexico; the block carrying the lower edge of glyph A3 seems to be lost.

CONDITION Well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

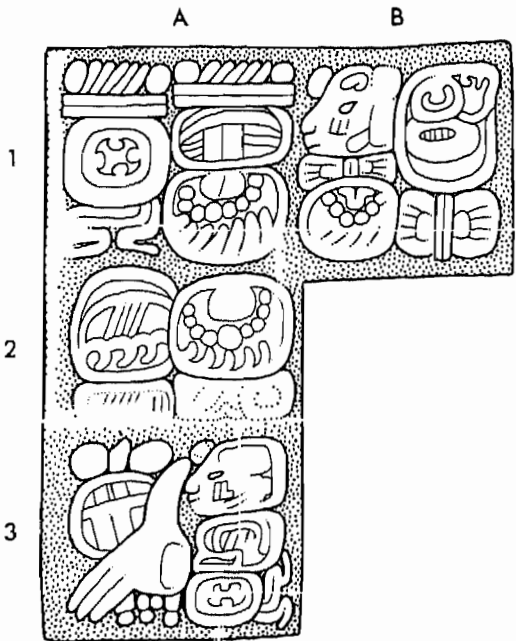
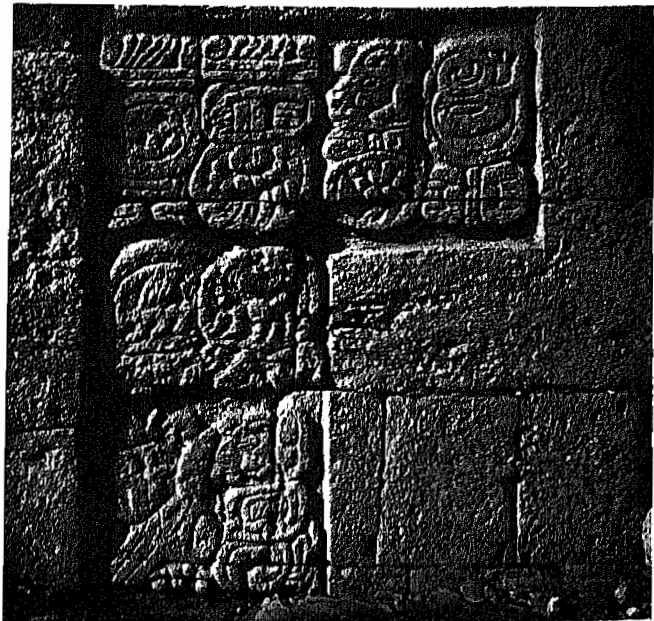
SHAPE A panel of hieroglyphs of inverted L shape carved into a flat masonry wall.

DIMENSIONS HSc 0.85 m
WSc 0.63 m
Rel 1.3 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, based on field drawings corrected by artificial light and on Pollock's photograph.



Xcalumkin, Panel 5

XLM:Pan.5

4:183

LOCATION Discovered by Pollock and Roberts while clearing the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, this panel was embedded in the south wall of the north chamber to the east of the inner doorway. It is now in the Museo Regional, Campeche.

CONDITION Weathering has caused some loss of detail.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Well dressed into an almost square shape.

DIMENSIONS	Ht	0.77 m
	HSc	0.63 m
	MW	0.73 m
	WSc	0.59 m
	MTh	0.34 m
	Rel	5.0 cm

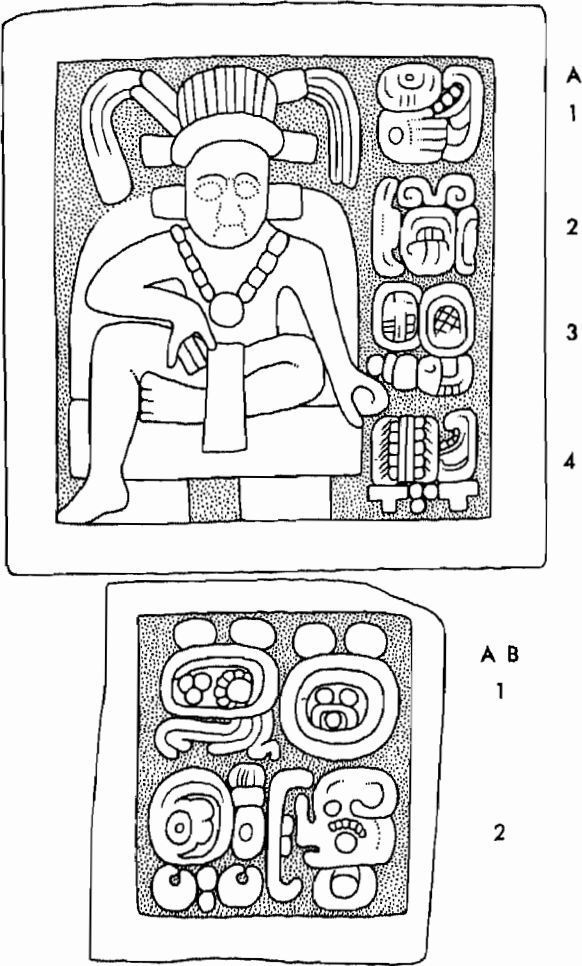
CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Panel 5 (upper) and Panel 6



XLM:Pan.6
4:184

Xcalumkin, Panel 6

LOCATION Discovered by Pollock and Roberts while clearing the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, this panel was set immediately beneath Panel 5 in the south wall of the north chamber to the east of the inner doorway. It is now in the Museo Regional, Campeche.

CONDITION Well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE The sculptured area is square, but the outer edge is irregular.

DIMENSIONS Ht 0.51 m
MW 0.46 m
MTh 0.27 m
Rel 1.6 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.

Xcalumkin, Panel 7

XLM:Pan.7

4:185

LOCATION Discovered by Pollock and Roberts while clearing the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, this panel was embedded in the south wall of the north chamber to the west of the inner doorway. It is now in the Museo Regional, Campeche.

CONDITION Slightly weathered.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Two rectangular blocks constituting a nearly square panel.

DIMENSIONS Ht 0.74 m
MW 0.69 m
MTh 0.30 m
Rel 5.5 cm

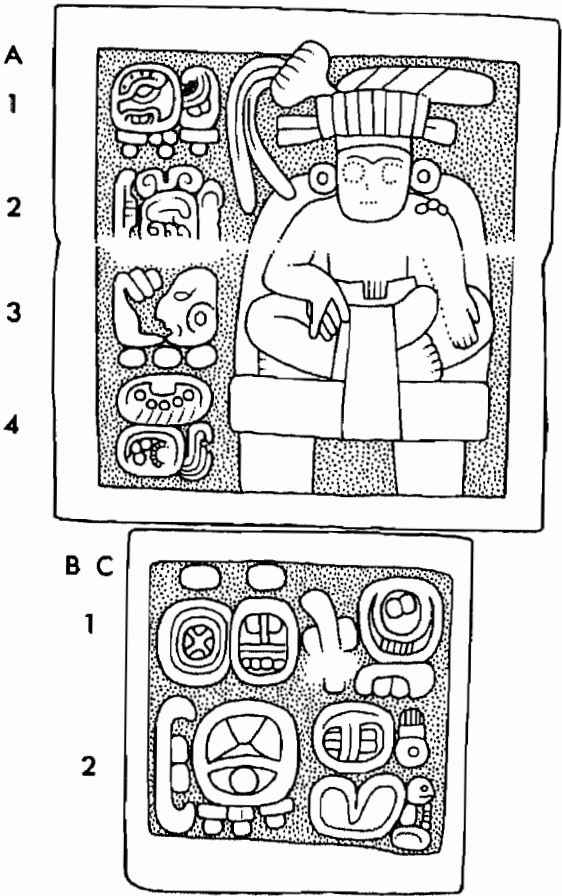
CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham.

DRAWING von Euw, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Panel 7 (upper) and Panel 8



Xcalumkin, Panel 8

LOCATION Discovered in 1935 by Pollock and Roberts while clearing the South Building of the Hieroglyphic Group, this panel was set immediately beneath Panel 7 in the south wall of the north chamber to the west of the inner doorway. It is now in the Museo Regional, Campeche.

CONDITION Only slightly eroded. Glyph B1 is incomplete owing to a fault in the stone.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Nearly square.

DIMENSIONS	Ht	0.50 m
	MW	0.47 m
	MTh	0.22 m
	Rel	2.1 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH von Euw.

DRAWING von Euw.

Xcalumkin, Capital 1

XLM:Cap.1

4:187

LOCATION When found and photographed by Maler the stone was in situ as a corbel above the west jamb of the south doorway of the south room of the Initial Series Building. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION Well preserved except in the upper left corner.

CARVED AREAS Front surface only.

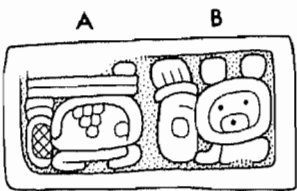
MATERIAL Limestone.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham.

SHAPE A well-dressed block.

DRAWING von Euw.

DIMENSIONS Ht 0.20 m
 MW 0.39 m
 MTh 0.56 m
 Rel 0.3 cm



XLM:Cap.2
4:188

Xcalumkin, Capital 2

LOCATION This was found by Maler in situ as a capital over Column 1 in the Initial Series Building. It is now in the Museo Baluartes la Soledad, Campeche.

CONDITION Only half of the sculptured face remains, but it is well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

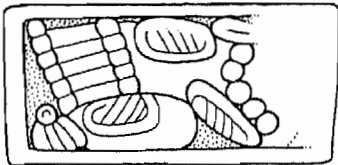
SHAPE Originally square or rectangular in plan, with rectangular faces.

DIMENSIONS Ht 0.20 m
MW 0.56 m
MTh 0.60 m
Rel 0.4 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH von Euw.

DRAWING von Euw.



Xcalumkin, Capital 3

LOCATION No longer in situ when found by Maler, this block can be seen lying inverted on Stone III of Lintel 1 in his photographs of the doorway of the Initial Series Building (Maler 1902, pl. 4, and Peabody Museum print P1815). It is identifiable as a capital or corbel by the narrowness of its border (by comparison with the lintel elements); and since, like

Capital 1, it carries only two glyphs, it is likely to have been set on Jamb 2 rather than on a column. Present location is unknown.

CONDITION Moderately well preserved when found, except for damaged lower left corner.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE A rectangular block.

DIMENSIONS Ht 0.20 m
MW 0.39 m
MTh no record
Rel no record

CARVED AREAS Front only.

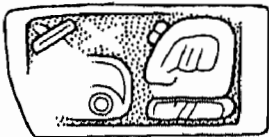
PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw.



A

B



Xcalumkin, Capital 4

LOCATION This was found by Pollock and Roberts in situ as a capital or corbel over the west jamb (Jamb 4) of the south doorway of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. Present location is unknown.

CONDITION Intact and moderately well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE A rectangular slab with narrow rectangular faces.

DIMENSIONS Not recorded, but probably similar to Capital 5.

CARVED AREAS One narrow face only.

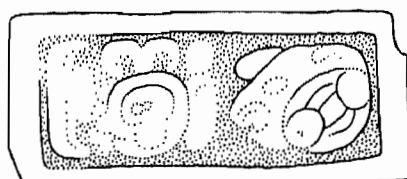
PHOTOGRAPH Pollock.

DRAWING von Euw.



A

B



Xcalumkin, Capital 5

XLM:Cap.5

4:191

LOCATION This was found by Pollock and Roberts in situ as a capital or corbel over the east jamb (Jamb 5) of the south doorway of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. It is now in the Museo Regional, Campeche.

CONDITION Intact and fairly well preserved.

MATERIAL Limestone.

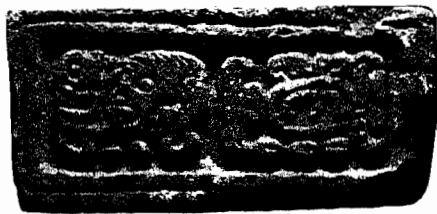
SHAPE A rectangular slab.

DIMENSIONS Ht 0.23 m
MW 0.49 m
MTh 0.38 m
Rel 1.5 cm

CARVED AREAS One narrow face only.

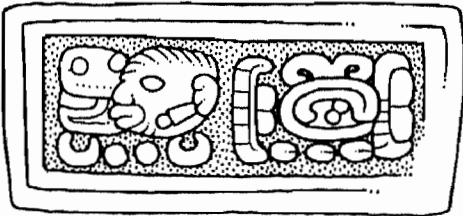
PHOTOGRAPH von Euw.

DRAWING von Euw.



A

B



Xcalumkin, Cornice 1

XLM:Crn.1

4:193

LOCATION This cornice was found by Roberts during excavation of the South Building. The constituent stones were lying on the north side of the building, their position suggesting that they had served as a medial moulding or cornice in the facade. Correct ordering of all the stones can at present be achieved only for one group of five and for two pairs of stones. These groups and the four single stones have been allocated Roman numerals, so that a particular glyph-block may be referred to in this fashion: XLM:Crn.1, VII F. Stone II, the second half of V, and

the first half of VI are lost; the second half of VI is in the Museo de Yucatan; the remainder are in the Museo Regional, Campeche.

CONDITION In general well preserved, apart from small losses presumably sustained during collapse. The plan published by Pollock (1970, fig. 735) suggests a facade about 7.5 m long, so that, with the known blocks having a total length of 6.4 m, the loss of two blocks is possible.

MATERIAL Limestone.

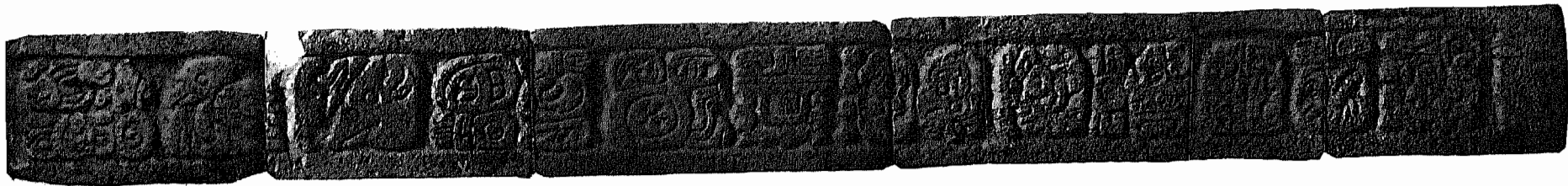
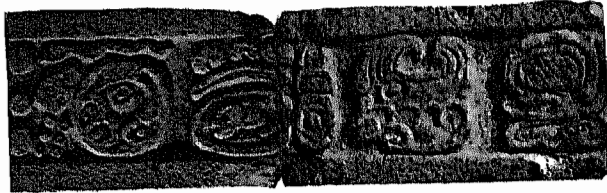
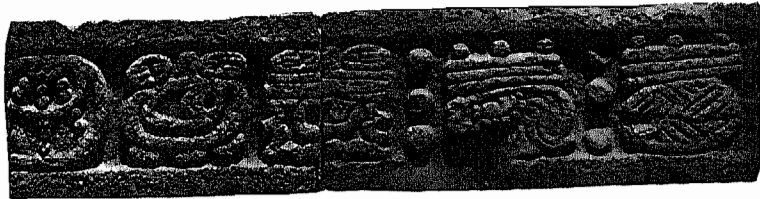
SHAPE Well-trimmed rectangular blocks fashioned with stubby tenons for embedding in masonry.

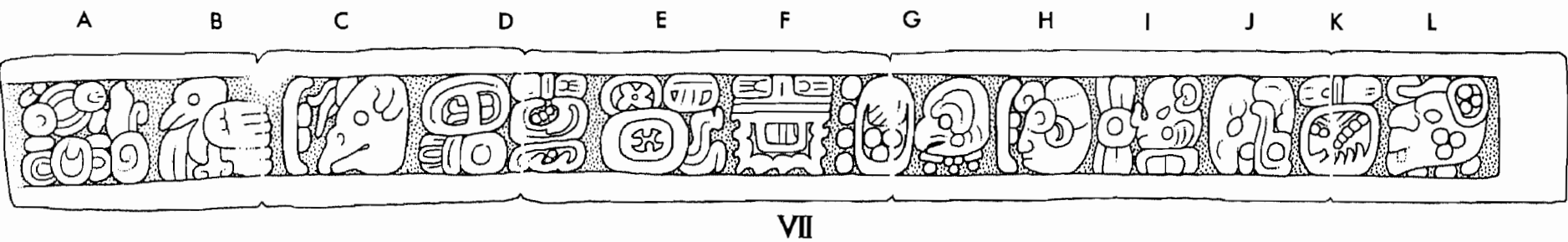
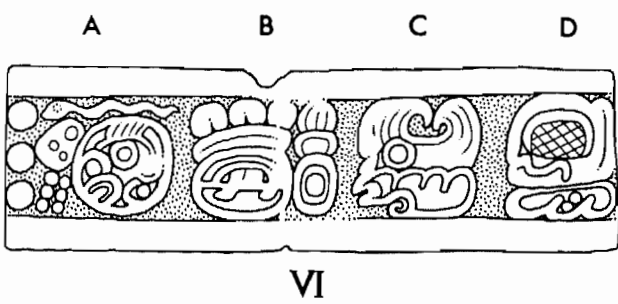
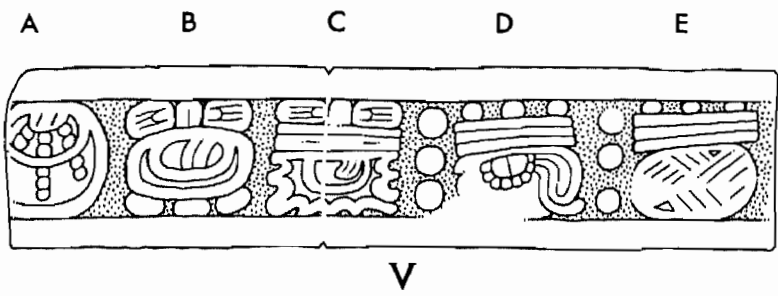
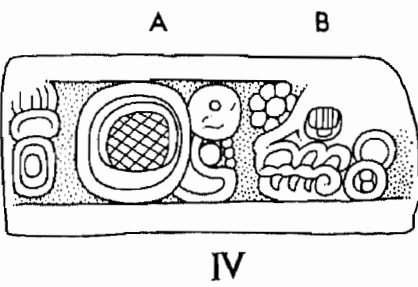
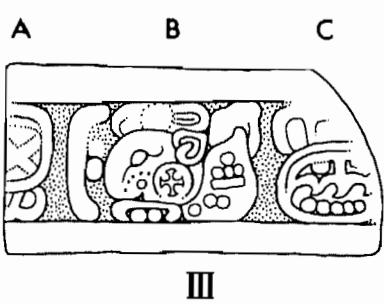
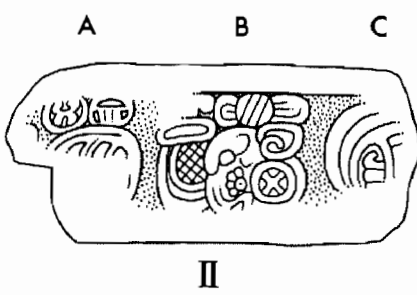
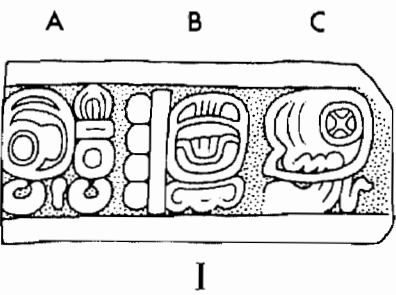
DIMENSIONS Ht 0.24 m
MW 0.39-0.70 m
MTh 0.27-0.65 m
Rel 0.7-1.6 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPHS von Euw, except for those of the missing blocks, which are by Pollock.

DRAWINGS von Euw.





Xcalumkin, Miscellaneous 5

XLM:Msc.5

4:195

LOCATION This is the south face of the east doorway in the medial wall of the Middle Building of the Hieroglyphic Group. At some time in the 1960s the doorway was dismantled in order to remove the carved stones for safekeeping. They were stored first at the Templo de San Juan de Dios, Merida, and later transferred to the Museo Arqueológico, Merida. One stone, which carried glyph-block A and the numerical coefficient of B, was lost.

CONDITION Except for a few losses at the edges, all the stones are in excellent state. When found, however, they were not in original order, plainly having been reset in antiquity: the block carrying glyph-block I was missing, glyph-block J was

inverted, and five glyphs in the column flanking the right-hand side of the doorway were jumbled.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE The blocks were finely hewn to rectangular shape.

DIMENSIONS

Terminal panels: Left:	Ht	0.37 m
	MW	0.39 m
	MTh	0.20 m
	Rel	1.2 cm

Right:	Ht	0.37 m
	MW	0.40 m
	MTh	0.18 m
	Rel	1.5 cm

Inscribed blocks:

Mean width of band	0.245 m
Mean thickness	0.18 m
Depth of relief	between 0.8 and 1.6 cm

CARVED AREAS Front surface only.

PHOTOGRAPHS View: Pollock; mosaic photo of sculpture: von Euw.

DRAWING Graham, based on field drawings by von Euw.



